

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. XI—No. 5.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1893.

TERMS: { \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPOUND WORDS.

BY "ESTIENNE."

THE English language, because of the absence of inflections and the consequent simplicity of its syntax, is, up to a limited degree, very easy of attainment. It is, from its composite nature, a neutral ground where the Teutonic and Romance tongues struggle for the mastery. The vocabulary is rich in synonyms, for it is, to a great extent, double, so that foreigners may approach it from either side, while the Teutonic framework of the language, on account of the scantiness of its syntax, presents very little difficulty to a student from any of the Latin nations. The language, however, presents many obstacles to a more careful student, because of anomalies and inconsistencies arising from its twofold origin, and, while any one who speaks English as his mother-tongue inherits an inestimable privilege, the absence of inflections obscures so many of the laws of grammar that it becomes doubly necessary for him to study some inflected language, ancient or modern, if he would thoroughly understand his own. A man ignorant of the first principles of general grammar may write passable English; but a German or a Frenchman, equally deficient, would reveal his ignorance immediately, because the inflections of his native tongue will betray him when he breaks the rules of concord or governance.

In order to realize the richness of the English tongue let anyone take up Tennyson's "Dora" and read it through aloud. The words are all Saxon and few have more than two syllables. The style, as to meaning, is translucent; it is sweet in rhythm and exquisitely beautiful in its simplicity. Powerful also it is to compel tears in the reading, but the effect is not due to long words, for there is only one compound word, "heart-broken," in it. The poem seems very simple; if, however, anyone should think it easy to write such English let him try to paraphrase it or to produce something like it. Let the inquirer next take up Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," and turn to the

chapter called "The Everlasting Yea." What strength and what pathos! But the vocabulary is quite different and the words are long, and many are hyphenated together in masses, and every important word is emphasized by a capital letter. Let him read it also aloud and feel its power; but he will find that he has got into another language. It is more German than English, and he will then realize the extreme reach of the English tongue upon its Teutonic side.

But the student will have finished only one-half of his survey. Let him take up Pope almost anywhere, say the "Moral Essays," and another nervous and expressive language will be found, clear and cold as steel. It is the Romance side of the language at its best. This passes on through the copious and balanced sentences of Gibbon into the ponderosity of Johnson, and in their pages the whole scope of the Latin side of English is displayed. Only a few of the greater writers of English literature have had all the resources of the language equally at their command. This duality of the English tongue is a great snare for writers and an incessant trouble to master printers. The former are tempted by the freedom of its syntax and the scope of its vocabulary into Carlylese or Johnsonese; or, worse still, into the present rage for dialect; or even lower, into the pit of slang. Many writers will neither take the entire responsibility of their own proofs nor leave them to those who will. They have theories of capitals, of compound words, of hyphens, of italics, of colons, of the letter "z" and of the letter "u," and the master printer must take refuge in the "style" of his office and in his standard dictionary or suffer the orthographical morality of his staff to be ruined by bad example. Hence, the wise master printer gets to look upon the lexicographer as his friend, and takes little account of the "higher criticism" which is incessantly pointing out inconsistencies. Such must exist in any living tongue; but, in the meantime, the printer must go on setting type without stopping to wrangle over dubious or unimportant questions.

Some time ago (October, 1892) I had the privilege of submitting to your readers a paper on the use of

capital letters, and now the perusal of a book * on the compounding of words suggests some thoughts on the use of the hyphen, for the author points out with a superabundant degree of asperity that, in this respect, the dictionaries are inconsistent, not only with each other but oftentimes with themselves. How could it be otherwise? The dictionaries do not create the language; they do not make usage, they only record it; for English is a living, growing, organic language, and the lexicographers are laboriously toiling after it. There is no academy to limit its growth, but it expands and molds itself to the intellectual stature of the race. It is the voice which expresses the ever-changing thought of the Anglo-Saxon nations. "Where no oxen are the crib is clean," said the wise king of Israel, and where the inconsistencies of a language, the chips, as it were, of the workmen are swept up and the shop made tidy once for all, a language may be classic—the delight of grammarians—but it will be dead.

Mr. Teall, though addicted to "cocksureness," has evidently studied his subject with care. It is easy, for the reasons stated above, to find inconsistencies in the writings of Webster, Marsh, Murray and other eminent authorities, but he points out further that these writers have erred in citing French analogies for their theories. Mr. Earle has, as is correctly pointed out, made a double error; first in writing with hyphens, "word-of-command" and "point-of-honour," and then in quoting *mot-d'ordre* and *point-d'honneur* in justification. The French have more uses for the hyphen than we have, and they use it also for compounding words, but, in this latter use, they employ it more sparingly and consistently. They do not write *maison-de-campagne* nor *bureau-de-poste* nor *chemin-de-fer*, as in the quotation from Mr. Earle; nor would they write *canne-à-sucre-de-la-chine*, as Mr. Marsh is reported to state, because the sense is clear without the hyphens; but they do write *arc-en-ciel* rainbow, *chef-lieu* capital, *abat-jour* skylight, because each of these compounds is really one name for one distinct thing. They do more—they write *Michel-Ange* and *Marc-Aurèle*, these being single persons, and *Chalons-sur-Marne*, as it is one city, and *Seine-et-Marne*, which is a separate department. They write also *Jean-Jacques* Rousseau and *Paul-Louis* Courier, always connecting by a hyphen the several christian names of one person, and they write *beau-frère* brother-in-law, *chef-d'œuvre* masterpiece, *chauve-souris* bat, *état-major* staff, treating as we do such pairs of words as one single name or noun. The principle applied in French is seen in the examples *parler tête à tête* to speak to a person alone, and *un tête-à-tête* a private conversation; but even the French grammarians with their passion for system admit that it is usage which makes the authority.

* The Compounding of English Words: when and why joining or separation is preferable, etc., by F. Horace Teall. New York: John Ireland, 1891.

As in the case of capital letters, it is not the Francophiles but the Germanizers who are edging us on toward the excessive use of hyphens. The writings of Carlyle demonstrate that; but the same influence is seen elsewhere, as, for instance, in Herbert Spencer "expediency-philosophy," "largely-consumed," "state-instrumentality," "healthily-developed," "protection-society," "much-scolded," "often-beaten," "state-management," "mutually-beneficial," "state-duty," "over-population," "divinely-indorsed," "newly-formed," "constantly-repeated." These words would express the intended meaning as well without hyphens and, as they stand grouped, are "Germanish," not English forms. They are not German, for, in that case, the paired words would coalesce; they are mongrel forms far removed from the simplicity and directness of English. If such compounds gain acceptance the whole predicate of a sentence may be hyphenated together and we would then model our sentences upon Charles Lamb's toast, in a house when he had been bored by forward children, "To the memory of the much-maligned-and-ever-to-be-lamented king Herod." The process might go on to the ultimate consolidation of compound predicates until, as single formidable words, they might stretch their paralyzing length across a whole page and perhaps turn over into a new line. In the last number of one of the great English monthlies a writer describes the smell of roses as "a pleasant-at-first but rapidly-becoming-intolerable perfume." Attention is called by Mr. Teall to a happily growing dislike to hyphens; and paragraphs are appearing in the newspapers announcing the intention of a great New York daily to discontinue their use. As in the case of capitalization, inability to find an infallible rule is prompting this despairing resolution. Such a treasonable surrender of any peculiarity of our English tongue should not be thought of; and, moreover, it will lead to misapprehensions especially dangerous in a newspaper, of which one instance given in this volume of an advertisement in an English paper is a sufficient illustration: "Mrs. Smithers has left off clothing of every description and invites inspection"—a scandalous and actionable announcement without a hyphen; but, with a hyphen, a perfectly innocent way of calling attention to a stock of secondhand clothes. No doubt the rules are sometimes misleading. The first noun does not always qualify the second. If gentleman-farmer be right then baby-farmer is wrong, unless gentleman-farmer means a man who entices gentlemen's sons from England to rob them under pretext of teaching them farming—a business which came lately into great notoriety. Still, though the rules be sometimes misleading, a printer with any respect for the English language will maintain that middle course between the two great groups of European speech which is its chief characteristic. To be understood is the final cause of all writing, and common sense dictates the rule that the hyphen must always be used when necessary (as in Mrs. Smithers'

case) to avoid misunderstanding. Therefore many of the popular names for flowers must be compounded, as "jack-in-the-pulpit," "queen-of-the-prairie," "morning-glory," "meadow-sweet," and such words as "know-nothing" a kind of politician, "wide-awake" a kind of hat, "make-up" a term in printing, but "through passenger" and "through train" present no such difficulty. "Horse-chestnut" requires a hyphen; but "chestnut horse" does not; so we should write "dead-eye" and "dead-house" and "paper-box" when *papeterie* is meant; but "paper box" when attention is called to the material of which the box is made. When plumbago is meant it is better to write "black-lead," for that substance is not a species of lead but something essentially distinct from everything else.

Here, then, is a practical rule — the rule of intelligibility — and it will help us over many difficulties; thus, in "dark-brown eyes" we may use the hyphen, or in "golden-yellow" hair when a definite shade of color is intended — very clearly in the second instance, for golden cannot be meant to qualify hair.

In my previous communication concerning the use of capital letters, I pointed out that a copy of one of the authorized editions of the Bible would supply in the proofroom a practical standard of their correct use, and I venture to suggest that valuable indications of the correct use of hyphens or coalescent words may be drawn from the same source. It will appear that, while the Bible does not favor hyphens, it does not reject their use when the meaning calls for them. Thus we find "he goat," "high priest," "far off," "axe head," "man child," "wise hearted," "peace offering," "burnt offering," "night hawk," "gier eagle," and so throughout where many books would use a hyphen. On the other hand, when a compound word is used, the Bible prefers to write it as one, as "tenderhearted," "fainthearted," "lovingkindness," "manslayer," "bondwoman," "freewoman," "manservant," "likeminded," "headband," "shoelatchet" (once shoe's latchet); these words, although really translations of single Greek words, would by many be written with a hyphen. The hyphen is, however, sometimes though sparingly used, as "fellow-heir," "joint-heir," "fellow-citizen," "fellow-worker," "fellow-soldier" — all these words seem to convey the idea of the solidarity of Christian brotherhood. Although Mr. Teall gives rules to indicate when two words should appear as an inseparable compound, they do not seem to be practical; the fact probably is that compound words are not favored; but when really required by the sense, the genius of the English language prefers the closer union when euphony will permit it, and the word is not made cumbersome; in this last case the phrase will be turned another way.

The English language, though it is, as we have seen, composite in its vocabulary and very tolerant in receiving new words, has its own euphonic laws, and

when words are to be united will forbid the banns unless they be of the same stock. This fact is missed by our author in his remarks on the word "after-consideration." The real reason why that compound will never coalesce is that the first is a Saxon and the second a Romance word, and the union is felt to be incongruous. "Afterthought" and "reconsideration" do not offend the ear because the first consists of two Saxon words and the second of two Romance words. It is true that "re" is an indispensable particle, but it is also a congruous one. "Preconsideration" is not opposed to the euphony of the English language, but we say "forethought," not "prethought"; so "after-consideration," though a very useful compound, is uncomfortable to the ear because of the incompatibility of the words composing it. Mr. Teall is moreover in error in classifying "after" in this instance as a preposition. It is more correctly classified as an adverb of time. The principle is laid down by our author (and I think correctly) that in classifying words as parts of speech the meaning, and not the form, should be our guide. It is therefore inconsistent to rate Mr. Earle for saying that, in the following passage from Keats, "forest" is performing the function of an adverb:

" 'Twas a lay
More subtle-cadenced, more forest wild,
Than Dryope's lone lulling of her child."

Mr. Teall sees that subtle is an adjective, doing duty as an adverb qualifying cadenced; but he does not sufficiently consider that "forest," though in form a noun, is in precisely the same relation to "wild" and therefore should fall into the same class. If Keats had written "sylvan-wild" this relation would be clearer; but it was not necessary, because as it is in what he singularly calls the "constitutional position" of an adverb, and inasmuch as it modifies the quality "wild" of the "lay" it must be an adverb and not a noun.

Such questions as these are of real interest to printers if they would maintain the dignity of their art, and, although the style of Mr. Teall's book is obscure and the manner of it is disagreeably flippant, and even at times arrogant, the lists of compound words it contains will be useful in the proofroom. When such men as Marsh, and Murray, and Webster, and Earle, and Gould Brown, are rated for dullness and carelessness, inconsistency and ignorance, one cannot help feeling a little impatience. Nevertheless, Mr. Teall really understands his subject. His book is useful and he makes many good points in discussion, but he should clarify his style and moderate his manner. The rules he gives are confusing; there are at least ten of them and they are divided into forty classes — enough in number for the entire syntax of the language. The proofreader must still rely upon common sense, good taste and a good dictionary, and must bear in mind that only the Pope can be infallible, and even he is liable to err in such matters as the use of hyphens.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE BOOK EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

BY W. I. WAY.

IT is a misfortune that the American and foreign book exhibits are in the gallery of the Liberal Arts building. The outlook from the American corner is commanding, and the exhibit is imposing, but it is inaccessible and neglected. A good elevator service would hardly overcome the difficulty, but it would help matters. The publishers themselves have left nothing undone to make their exhibits attractive. Ideal nooks have been designed by artists, and these are furnished luxuriously with comfortable lounging places, Turkish and other Oriental rugs, writing desks and tables, and collections of pictures and objects of art that in themselves afford most pleasing surroundings. In the case of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, a library room of generous proportions has been built of polished woods after a design by Mrs. Henry Whitman, whose tasteful bindings are well known to purchasers of books from the Riverside Press. The Century Company, the Messrs. Harper & Bros., Charles Scribner's Sons, George Barrie, and others, are quite in line with the Messrs. Houghtons, and together these firms make a showing which reflects great credit on themselves individually, and on the progress of the arts pertaining to bookmaking in America in general.

The careful observer who takes any interest in the subject may incidentally pick up a deal of knowledge on the subjects of producing a great magazine, a dictionary, an art publication, as well as on the simplest example of bookmaking. He may also acquire a knowledge of the proper binding of books in leather and the artistic decoration thereof that will better help him to appreciate the element of cost in producing such work, as in the exhibits of Messrs. Scribner's Sons, Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, and Mr. E. F. Bonaventure, he will find admirable examples of the work of Mr. Joseph Zaehnsdorf, of London, and other foreign binders, as well as of the Messrs. Stikeman, Bradstreet, Matthews, and R. W. Smith, of New York.

It would not have been in bad taste if the Messrs. Scribner had used examples of their own publications to be embellished with the rich moroccos of the Levant instead of such English rarities as Dobson's "Beau Brocade," Pine's "Horace," Morris's "Guenivere," Cunningham's "Nell Gwyn," Keats's "Endymion," Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat," Shelley's "Laon and Cythna," "Queen Mab," and the like. And as to Mr. Bonaventure's exhibit, one can hardly understand why, being only a dealer, he should be in the Liberal Arts building at all. Yet many of his books are publications of the Grolier Club, an American institution, and they are bound by an American binder, Mr. R. W. Smith, who has made much progress in his work since he took on a new finisher.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of the American exhibit, and to one who is in position to make invidious comparisons the progress made by

publishers in America during the last decade is very apparent. For some reason or other the British publishers as a class have shown nothing worthy of comment, their exhibit being limited to a few scattered show cases rather than to any concerted action. This is to be regretted, too, as it is due to America that such firms as the Messrs. Macmillan, Longmans, David Nutt, the Kelmscott Press and others, should have sent for our delectation the best of their wares. Mr. Joseph Zaehnsdorf, the London bookbinder, who is not only public spirited but has an eye to business, has, on the other hand, sent a marvelous set of books, rich in decoration and artistic in finish. It is the fault of Mr. Zaehnsdorf, however, that he has followed too closely in much of his work the designs of the older binders. Some of his specimens have rather the fault of being overloaded, too. Less tooling and more originality should reasonably be expected and required from a house as long in the business of fine bookbinding as that of Mr. Zaehnsdorf.

There is too little space at command to go into this subject in detail, and we must therefore hurry along to the French section, which is located in the gallery just south of the east portal of the Liberal Arts building. Here under one director, Mr. Emile Terquem, is an extraordinary exhibit of the work done by nearly all the most famous French publishers, illustrators and bookbinders. In the American market the French have one distinct advantage over the English, as books printed in the French language are not dutiable, and therefore come in, with their rich dresses, free of tax. The French exhibit, which embraces publications from the great houses of Quantin, Rouveyre, Conquet, Hachette, Firmin-Didot & Co., Boussod, Valadon & Co., Lahure, E. Plon and others, with examples of the best Parisian binders, includes also a very comprehensive exhibit of color printing of all kinds, from the most complex examples of etched and engraved work to the simplest lithograph. In the character and extent of fine book illustrations, no nation has ever approached the French. This is especially the case with etched work, and this is not said to the disparagement of Caldecott and Hugh Thomson, in England, or our own E. A. Abbey and Howard Pyle, who are supreme in their several ways. But in America and England we have had few such books as Conquet's "Sylvie," and "De Grammont," or the Quantin books dedicated to the feminine graces—"L'Ombrelle," "L'Eventail" and others—while in France such books are common and of everyday occurrence. In the matters of presswork and artistic types, too, the French are quite ahead of the others, but their superiorities are not easily defined or described. They are mainly in such little details as exact register and evenness and clearness of presswork, quality and color of inks, apportionment of margin to printed page, and the marrying of illustrations to text. These comments apply particularly to their best work, which French bibliophiles do not object to pay for handsomely, and

which, therefore, always shows great care in the preparation. Yet even the cheaper products of the French publishers are of a much higher order than come to us from English and American publishing houses at approximate prices.

The catalogues of the French collection and of the American exhibit have been prepared with great care and are well worth preservation for the information they contain, as well as examples of fine printing.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. V.—BY WILLIAM J. KELLY.

HAVING pointed out some of the more efficient methods of underlaying and the necessities which make these urgent where proper results are sought, I now wish to describe several of the preliminary steps to making ready and the processes of overlaying which have now attained prominence, less or more.

WHAT IS AN OVERLAY?

An overlay is anything artfully pasted or fastened on to the printing surface of a printing press, whether placed on the tympan sheets or below them on the metal of the same—the printing surface, in all cases, beginning with the finished iron surface of the platen or the cylinder of the press.

I am aware of the fact that there are pressmen who maintain that “patching up” and “overlaying” are synonymous. While this theory might apply in a literal way, it certainly will not where the skill of the artistic overlay workman is needed.

Waiving all pedantic pretensions, let me explain what I consider to be a fair definition of the terms.

1. *Overlaying* consists of skillfully selected and prepared thicknesses of paper, card, etc., whereby tones or solids are rendered more effective and inequalities regulated. These can be attached to the parts of the printing surface requiring such attention, and may be made of one or more layers of the material used, or of various thicknesses of the material. Overlays may be fastened to almost any sheet composing the tympan, but, for effective work, it is usual to locate them about the third or fourth sheet from the outer surface sheet, provided the paper used is of ordinary good book quality and not too thick.

2. *Patching up* may be summarized in this way: “Patch up that overlay sheet,” alluding to a marked-out make-ready printed sheet, with which to cover over apparent deficiencies in impression; “Patch up those places on the tympan made defective by wear or tear,” as the case may be. In other words, “patching” is an expediency in time of haste or where the most ordinary methods of recuperation will satisfy for the time being. Webster defines this style of application to these words: “to compose in a hasty, irregular or botching way.”

I maintain this opinion, as a rule by which the two terms may be intelligently separated, that “patching

up” is merely an expedient to be made use of in cases of accident while printing, or by reason of defects produced on the tympan through hard usage and wear and tear *after* the final overlay and make-ready sheet has been placed in its proper position, precedent to proceeding with running off the work in hand; overlaying, on the contrary, is the act of skillfully applying all needful aids whereby artistic or perfect results can be attained. Almost anyone may be directed how to patch up, but it requires a competent pressman to overlay effectively.

MAKING READY PREVIOUS TO OVERLAYING.

In all cases, after the form has been sufficiently underlaid, the pressman should carefully examine his tympan sheets—that is, those which are to constitute the basis of his tympan, less the requisite number of make-ready sheets—in order that defective ones will not escape his attention before he has commenced to take impressions to test the evenness of the form and to use as mark-up sheets.

While most of our careful pressmen use a limited number of loose sheets (according to the character and size of the text) in testing the height of all contained in the form on press when underlaying, they also make it a rule to look over the packing on the cylinder and note defects, if any, which may be caused by any over-high parts, for these are liable to puncture the tympan at any time that new forms are put to press. Indeed, too much attention cannot be given at this preliminary step in making ready.

Many prerequisites should here be well understood, for the operator is now about to enter upon the most exacting part of his business. Not only should he have a thorough knowledge of the press he is employed to operate, but he should also have a fair idea of the suitability of the ink he is going to use, the quality of the paper and about how much color it will stand in order that good results may be obtained, and these at a minimum of cost. Of course, I am aware of the fact that pressmen generally have little to say in matters of cost; still the knowledge is worth looking after when it is possible to get at it.

In addition to the foregoing, the pressman should constantly keep in mind the actual packed condition of the press cylinder, whether the machine is of small or large build. He should know just how many sheets will be necessary to dress on any kind of form—at least to the thickness of one sheet—and the very weight of paper that will most probably be necessary to build up a printable tympan without increasing the diameter of the cylinder.

A familiarity with the many peculiarities of the printing papers now in use I consider one of the most valuable of attributes in a good pressman. Where this merit is lacking we have a workman working in the dark, both mentally and mechanically. I do not know of another article used in the manufacture of printed goods which has a greater bearing on the quality of

the work when produced than that of paper. Inks have a secondary importance to this in most cases, if we except coated or enameled papers, so known.

As to printing rollers, I have the highest opinion of the workman who knows how to keep his rollers in proper condition, and can select the most suitable ones for special kinds and colors of inks and work. All pressmen should be well advanced in such secrets, as indeed they seemingly are secrets to many today.

Next to the essentials just mentioned I desire to add that of imposition and the making of margins in book forms. There should be very little reason for ignorance in these, as books on this subject are plentiful and purchasable. The inexperienced pressman who is left to do this duty without the assistance of the compositor or stone-hand finds himself in an unevitable dilemma when he is handed a sheet of paper and a box full of plates and told to make up his forms in twenty-fours, thirty-twos or sixty-fours, and to allow proper margins for binding and trimming. I assume that no pressman desires to be placed in such a disagreeable position; and yet I know that too many of them are. The study of imposition should be most delightful to pressmen. Time and again I have been more than amazed at the readiness with which some of them could call out the lay of the pages of a form.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME COMPARISONS.

BY BURTON H. ALLBEE.

COMPARISONS may be odious. Some comparisons are, but those about to be instituted are intended to be instructive. I want to draw a few distinctive differences between the East and the West, as regards the newspaper publishing business and the job printing trade.

There are newspapers and newspapers in both East and West; but, speaking always of those of average conditions as to prosperity and influence, it will be found that the points wherein they differ are material. The West has improved the patent inside scheme until it makes its paper local in the strict sense of the term. The eastern publisher buys his prepared paper of some firm dealing in such supplies. The only thing in the way of purely state affairs he gets is the brief summary of items in the New England news, if it be in New England. There will be, perhaps, a dozen or so items of greater or less length and importance given his state. The consequence is he has to make up a state summary himself and use it in place of the regular county and town local matter which a proper attention to the insertion of state matter would have permitted him.

Most patent inside firms in the West do differently. The state news of the paper served is given particular attention. For instance, if Indiana is served, that state news has the preference. All the state happenings of importance are treated in the appreciative spirit and the publishers' home space is left free to be used on

purely local matter. The outcome is that it gives a publisher more room for advertising and a much better opportunity to look after his own local field.

Another striking point is in the utilization of the local correspondent. The eastern publisher has reduced that to a science. Indeed the best papers cover the local field in their immediate vicinity with fully as much care as the dailies devote to the work here. There is not a cross roads postoffice or school district which has not a representative of the nearest local paper, and frequently a man will represent two or three; but inasmuch as the fields of the distinctive local publications seldom conflict there is little harm in that. Then the people who take newspapers at all generally take all their county papers and there is little criticism if the news is duplicated. That might be considered a drawback, however, if any thought was given to the matter, and the best papers do not do it.

The local correspondence of the average western country weekly could be made much more effective with proper handling. It is personals that count. People like to see their names in print. If there is a little puff connected with the name, so much the better. Too many publishers are inclined to look upon this gratuitous work as so much lost. That is not true. It is a good sort of advertising and passes just as well with the average reader as the very brightest news item. Personals always attract attention. If a man sees his neighbor's name in the paper, in connection with something of interest, or fancied interest, then he wants his own name there too, and the usual result is that the publisher gets two items and several interested readers by a judiciously used personal item.

The truth is there must be much wishy-washy stuff used if the local columns are to be filled at all. The small country town has not very much of importance going on. Especially is this true of the country town situated off a railroad and connected with the outside world only by stage twice a day. The western publisher cannot imagine with what avidity the weekly paper is seized and read through from the heading to the last word on the last page. I have seen a group collected around someone in the village postoffice listening with eyes, ears and mouth all wide open, to drink in every word a man was reading aloud from the latest issue of the favorite local weekly.

I have found it true that it pays to play upon this love of gossip and small talk in whatever situation a publisher may be placed. The city dailies of the West recognize it fully in the employment of the society reporter. The interview, too, is worked for all there is of value in it in the western daily. It may seem small business, but try the same thing in the weekly. Gauge the men by the prominence they have in the county. If you are at the county seat you have an excellent opportunity to see all the men prominent in county affairs, and I have found that the average farmer is very much interested in what his county

officers are doing, and if a man holds an office he is looked up to and his words are considered of more weight than those who do not. The result of such work is a reputation for enterprise which is worth something in hard dollars.

It is a great advertisement for a publisher to have some of the prominent men of the county go home and tell the men with whom he comes in contact the printer at the county seat is a hustler. That he was after him as soon as he landed in town and asked all sorts of questions about his part of the county. Then when the paper is issued send a few copies to that part of the county. It pays. I have done that in the East and I never failed to make a hit. Human nature is much the same everywhere; and, notwithstanding the great progress and development of the publishing business, the art of making a newspaper is just as much of a mystery to the average man as it ever was. If he sees himself in print and his name or his business mentioned in a complimentary sort of a way, then he feels pleased. The great secret of success in any sort of business, but more particularly newspaper work, especially country newspaper work, is to make men pleased with themselves and they will be pleased with your paper. Indeed, I would lay that down as the rule of the country office. Do not, in the expressive language of the street, "jump on a man." In nine cases out of ten he is acting from just as honorable motives as you are. If you offend him you offend all his friends, and that you cannot afford to do.

I can hear you say that you propose to express your opinion whenever you think it necessary. That is just the difficulty, my country friend and fellow-worker. You will *think* it necessary far too often. The occasion for sharply criticising a man does not arise very often, and when it does, do it honestly, without accusing him of being a traitor or impugning his motives. It is his actions, merely, which you are by right at liberty to criticise, and then only in the relation they bear to the rest of the community.

Right here is where the eastern publisher is, as a rule, more discreet than the western. The eastern man seldom criticises unless he has especially good grounds for it. The natural outcome of such a condition of affairs is that he has friends everywhere and is more apt to be prosperous in his business than the man in the West who takes occasion to air his opinions in a very decided fashion whenever opportunity offers. My caution would be to refrain as much as possible. It is policy. This applies with great force to beginners. Wait until you have acquired a standing in a community by success. Then you can criticise and exhort with some chance of having it pay you to do so. Until then let your neighbor across the way do that, and you get the news.

In all sections of country, the first thing to be done is to get the news, and then serve it up in readable form. That is somewhat difficult, for it is almost impossible to have the same old form of item appear

week after week in different language, but a little study and attention will enable a local writer to overcome that, in a degree, and put a fresh touch to his work which will attract and please. That is the end and aim of every country newspaper man — attract and please. Once those two things are accomplished, be he East or be he West, his success is sure.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ARTISTIC ADVERTISING.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

IT is frequently heard nowadays that advertising has reached the position of a fine art, and the thought is something more than a simple figure of speech. It is certainly true that, in character, in methods and in objects, it is not unworthy to be placed with those distinctive arts that appeal to the taste and the imagination, and the fact that its principal object is to realize money in no way invalidates its artistic claim, since the higher the achievement in any line of art production the greater its financial returns.

Yet traces of a rude, barbaric commencement are still to be observed in the literature and the illustrative symbols of the business. Such phrases as "a smash in prices," "a slaughter in coats," "a holocaust in boots and shoes," "a massacre in bonnets and hats," and the like, all breathing direful things and butchery, are not mere conventionalisms. They represent a feudal barbarism. In fact, they evince an aboriginal savagery which bespeaks their rudimentary source, and suggests the period of Christopher Columbus' meeting with the Indians when he landed in America in 1492. In their time they were striking. They had a certain brutal forcefulness, which cast a hush of awe upon the multitude, as the gladiatorial contests in the arena of ancient Rome. But in these times of peace societies and boards of arbitration, such expressions are as obsolete as the watchman's box and the town-pump.

If they were merely ancient, that would not be to their detriment, for many old styles are worth perpetuating; yet these, which in their era had a ring of realism, are not tuneful today. They strike a false note to the ear of discrimination. Their sin is incongruity. The fact that they are being gradually eliminated from the vocabulary of the art of publicity is one sign that that art is pushing forward to complete forms, and to a purer, stronger diction, less flavored with homicidal ideas and more suggestive of that Delsartean sureness of effect to which the stage is likewise seen progressing.

The present day advertiser sheds printers' ink, not blood. His fountain pen is a fountain of pungent phrases and happy conceptions. He suits the word to the action, and if spring goods are his subject, he fills the mind with phantom glades and lilac perfume. He picks his thoughts as expertly as an artist picks or selects his colors. They are as potent weapons to his touch as were the coarser weapons used by the forefathers. In fact, it has reached the point that the

student in literature may discover in the leading examples of advertising many important, instructive, valuable and interesting hints on style. He will note the force that lies in simplicity of speech. He will see that stilted forms are cast aside as valueless. He will observe how the Saxon monosyllables smite the sense like material things. It was Addison, it is said, who declared that the entire secret of successful advertising was to arrest the eye. That notion may have answered for his day, when newspapers were not to be found in such variety and profusion as today. It would not pass as a sufficient formula now. The modern advertiser knows that capturing the fish is not enough. It must be strung and conveyed home as evidence. It is always the largest fish that drop back into the water in the act of landing them. Such a fact was never recorded in connection with the diminutive fry.

"Catching the eye" is doubtless an important thing. That, too, has evolved from a primitive state. Formerly bold type was the sole reliance. Some of it was bold enough to knock an eye out of its socket. The tendency has been to greater refinement. Light and shade are necessary to artistic contrast, but violent contrasts are not artistic. And the truth has been worked out, too, that a line can be catchy quite as much in its essence as in its outer form—in what it says, as in the loudness with which it says it. Just as in vocal music, there are soprano voices of light timbre, which have a carrying power which enables them to fill the largest auditorium, while stronger voices must make an effort to accomplish the same effect, so in the advertising art, which has its laws of harmony as well, a line not heavy in a comparative sense may, nevertheless, reach the people and move them.

The use of certain styles of type is significant, too. In the daily press, as well as in the magazines, there is a distinct fancy for lower-case pica type, either of antique cast or modifications thereof, recalling an old-time spelling-book. It is a connection with the past, a silent reminder that "we see the same forms that our fathers have seen." The ancient Romans, when they formed their alphabet, appear to have perfected it for all coming ages. Its capitals and lower-case letters stand peerless in beauty today, though modern taste has essayed to improve upon them, or necessity has dictated modification of their outlines for variety sake.

Whatever may be reserved for the future of art advertising, as respects its material forms, it is doubtful if further refinement is possible in its intellectual qualities than is seen in this age. In a literary sense it has never been more forceful. Not only does further progress in this direction appear impossible, but it seems possible that the literature of advertising may in turn react upon our general literature, imparting to it many of the qualities it lacks, and correcting some of its common faults—diffuseness, want of perspicuity, and so on. There [are] not a few samples of

advertising which might serve as models of English composition in our schoolrooms. Just as the reading of the better class of journals has been proposed as a method of contemporary education, so the reading of their business columns may yet be urged by educators as usefully supplementing the formal study of composition.

Of course, there is more than literary style to be learned from a well-written business announcement. The virtue of candor and the avoidance of exaggeration are now among the canons of the art, and these exert an influence for sincerity.

In short, the modern newspaper, comprehensively considered, is seen to be something more than a method of diverting the breakfast hour, or gratifying the human instinct for news of the world. It is seen to be an influence, in unsuspected ways, for culture. It was remarked of old that education forms the common mind. It might be said as truly now that it is journalism which performs that plastic work. Before the teacher commences her duties in the morning the newspaper has started to bend the twig. How important that the twig should be so bent that the grown tree shall incline ever toward the common good.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER THAT I WANT.

BY AN EMPLOYER.

THE printer that I want around my office is a man who has correct and careful habits of thought; who is possessed with a mental determination to do everything well. The boy who will always be found sweeping the dust and dirt from the corners will be far more likely to make a careful and artistic printer when he arrives at manhood, than one who shirks his work of sweeping when he is not being carefully watched. Nature produces so much that is second rate, and below that grade, that it is no wonder a great deal of her bad work is found in the ranks of the printing fraternity. I had a young man working for me a short time ago, whose antecedents were of the best. He came of a good family; was well educated. But his experience as a printer had evidently been in offices where slovenliness did not offend the eye of the management. After he had worked for me a month, he came to me one day and thanked me that I had time and again insisted that he should slight nothing—the smallest job was to be done as well, as to presswork, proofreading, etc., as the largest. Dirty sheets of paper were to be rigorously thrown out; a full count I insisted on, even if a new package of paper had to be broken into for a dozen sheets or less; no trouble was to be spared to make every job worthy of the office, whether the imprint was on it or not. He had been unaccustomed to this. His youthful training and education taught him that this was right. He realized that that was the proper way to do business, but evidently he had never before seen it work in a country printing office.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Our Enameled Copper Half-Tone Process



+++++++ Is the Best in Use!

(SEE SPECIMEN ON OTHER SIDE.)

It not only produces accurate and beautiful results, but its printing quality is unsurpassed.



NEW YORK ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.
320 AND 322 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

A. R. HART, President.
J. C. VON ARX, Vice-President
C. M. COOPER, Secretary



THE INLAND PRINTER.



Specimen of half-tone engraving
on copper by
NEW YORK ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.,
320 and 322 Pearl street,
New York.

IDEAL HEAD

(See the other side.)



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1893.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Do not send checks on local banks; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany. An den-
selben sind auch alle Aufträge und Aufträge Infektion betreffend zu richten.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY CONTENTION.

AGAIN the job printers of America are face to face with the ordeal of establishing a shorter workday, the last attempt in this direction, which was made under somewhat similar conditions as exist now, having been made in 1887. If anything, the state of trade is less promising now than it was six years ago. In this respect printers are somewhat unfortunate, commercial inactivity invariably following any declarations they have made for a reduction of the working hours. On the other hand it may be claimed that unusual dullness suggests a shorter workday as a means of giving employment to the idle. Be that as it may, it still remains as a pretty well established principle that

employers are less likely to give their sanction to anything in the nature of a concession during a season of industrial depression, when their anxieties and cares multiply, than would be the case when acting under the stimulus of a prosperous business activity.

The difficulties standing in the way of a curtailment of the hours of labor, so far as the printing business is concerned, have been recounted so often that to detail them here would be simply an infliction upon our readers from which they will gladly be spared. Suffice it to say that these obstacles are substantial and real, not imaginative. Admitting this, it would be expected that when the International Typographical Union approaches this question, as it did at its late convention in Chicago, it would do so with the utmost caution, and with a determination to at least adopt the most feasible plan of those submitted for its consideration, having for their object the attainment of a shorter workday. And it is needless to say that in the consideration of these plans due respect should be paid the interests of the employers, for we believe that all right-minded printers are convinced that their own interests will suffer with those of their employers.

There were two distinct and separate plans before the late convention, each having for its object the establishment of a shorter workday. The one finally adopted contemplates the inauguration of a nine-hour workday, to take effect next November, the question of wages being left to the discretion of the local unions. That this proposition will meet with violent opposition from the proprietors of large printing establishments throughout the country there can be no question. This class of employers are on record in this matter in the most unequivocal manner. The extent to which this opposition will become general will be measured by the extent to which the larger employers can control the smaller ones at the next convention of the National Typothetæ, which takes place in Chicago next September. If the results of the coming convention can be judged by those of past years, the outlook is bright for a reenactment of the scenes of six years ago, providing, of course, the nine-hour proposition receives the necessary indorsement from the membership at large. This would be rendered the more certain when the loosely drawn manner of the nine-hour law is taken into account, no provision having been made for conferences with employers, or for exigencies of any kind that might arise.

Now, there can be no question that the job printers of America are overwhelmingly in favor of a shorter workday, and it may be conceded that their wishes in this respect are entitled to far more favorable consideration than has as yet been accorded them by the employers. We have frequently urged, and urge now, that the proper way to treat this matter would be for the employers and workmen, or their representatives, to come together and mutually agree upon some plan looking to the adoption of a shorter workday, one that would be satisfactory to the men and devoid of those

features that would make it dangerous to the business interests of the employer. It is an old saying that history repeats itself. Notwithstanding this, we desire to be understood as being entirely opposed to any line of action that would lead to a repetition of the folly of six years ago, with its upsetting of business arrangements, loss of time and money, and the bitter and acrimonious feelings engendered all around.

For ourselves, we believe that an amicable settlement of this question is easily within the possibilities, and is exactly what is desired by employers and workmen at large. The first step in the attainment of this result is to keep in sight the fact that both parties to the contention have rights which must be respected. This accomplished the rest will be an easy matter, and might be settled for good by a mutual agreement to adopt a measure that would be looked upon in the light of a compromise, or one at least where the rights of both parties would be preserved. These qualities were in a large measure embodied in a proposition which was laid before the late convention of the International Union, but which for some reason failed to receive the indorsement of the delegates. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the rejection of the gradual reduction plan by the members of the convention was a mistake, but we insist that it would be well to be prepared to bring forward a measure of this kind in case the nine-hour law should fail of the necessary number of votes, or that it should meet with violent opposition on the part of the employers after being adopted by the men.

We desire to say here that we are actuated in this matter wholly and solely by a wish to preserve harmonious relations between employer and employed. We believe that in this we are supported by nine-tenths of all the parties interested, and that fully that proportion are in reality opposed to strikes and lockouts as means of settling disputes that should be and can be settled by the exercise of common sense, discretion and due regard for the opinions of others. We are satisfied that it would be a great benefit to the printing industry to place this short-day dispute at once and for good at rest.

THE LITERATURE CONGRESSES.

AS we write, it is too early to anticipate the complete and unqualified success of the Literature Congresses in session at the Art Institute during the week July 10 to 15 inclusive. But the session has proceeded far enough to show that the all-important subject of Literature has been in no sense neglected by the World's Congress Auxiliary. While the attendance on the part of distinguished men and women of letters from abroad has not been as large as it promised to be several months ago, and while several distinguished Americans whose personal assistance was counted on have failed to dignify the occasion by their presence, yet not a few earnest workers in the field of letters, both at home and abroad, have come with addresses of

their own, and with papers prepared by distinguished writers who, from one cause or another, have been unable to be present themselves. We might mention, as among those present from a distance, Mr. Walter Besant, Dr. S. S. Sprigge, Dr. M. O. Richter, James B. Angell, George E. Woodberry, Charles Dudley Warner, Richard Watson Gilder, Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, Dr. Frederic Bancroft, George W. Cable and Hamlin Garland.

These congresses, which comprise the five divisions of libraries, history, philology, folk-lore, and literature proper, opened with a general reception on the evening of Monday, July 10, and have been carried on at the same time in the several halls of the Art Institute. By a happy arrangement the work of the several sections has been conducted in such manner as to precipitate no conflict of interest, thus allowing the members of any one section to attend the meetings of any other likely to attract them.

The committee in charge of the Congress of Librarians, having Mr. F. H. Hild, of the Chicago Public Library, as chairman, planned four sessions during which were read, among others, papers by Richard Garnett, keeper of the printed books, British Museum, on "The British Museum Catalogue and the United States"; Peter Cowell, Librarian Free Public Libraries, Liverpool, "How to Popularize the Public Library"; and Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, president board of directors Chicago Public Library, "The Public Library in its Relation to Education."

In the Historical Section, among other papers read was one on "Seward's Attitude Toward the South," by Dr. Frederic Bancroft, of Washington; and one by Hon. William Henry Smith upon "The First Fugitive Slave Case of Record in Ohio."

In the Congress of Philologists, of which Mr. William Morton Payne, of Chicago, is chairman of committee, were read, among others, papers prepared by Mr. T. G. Pinches, of the British Museum, upon "Unpublished Manuscript Treasures"; Dr. Richter, of Berlin, upon "The Archæology of Cyprus"; and Prof. A. H. Sayce, of Oxford, upon "Assyrian Tablet Libraries."

Many papers were read at the Folk-Lore Congress, but the most interesting feature of this section was, perhaps, the concert planned by the committee's chairman, Mr. Fletcher S. Bassett, and given under the direction of Prof. F. W. Root, of Chicago. This concert was for the purpose of illustrating the popular songs of various races, and was participated in by many of the distinguished musicians now sojourning among us in the Midway Plaisance Annex to the World's Fair.

In the Congress of Authors, presided over by Mr. Francis F. Browne, of *The Dial*, Chicago, among other papers read were one by Mr. Walter Besant on the "Relations of the Author to the Publisher"; one by Sir Frederick Pollock, upon "Some Considerations on Publishing"; and one by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones

upon "The Future of the Drama." Other important papers, and many interesting discussions, were given by others of distinction, notably by Messrs. Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, Thomas Nelson Page, R. W. Gilder, George E. Woodberry and Major Joseph Kirkland.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

BY the death of Anthony J. Drexel the world loses a benefactor whose activity in doing good has made his name a loved and honored one far beyond the confines of his own country. His warmly sympathetic nature, his indomitable perseverance, and his keenness and discrimination of mind made his philanthropic acts as numerous as they were fruitful of good results. If Mr. Drexel had been comparatively a poor man, his innate generosity, it is not too much to say, would have made his thought and care for others relatively as great as it has been through the use of his great wealth. Many of his benefactions have been enhanced in value by the broad-minded recognition of principles dictating them, and in none more so than in the recognition of trades unionism through his donation in company with that of Mr. Childs' to the Printers' Home. In this instance the emphatic commendation of the principles of the Typographical Union far outweighed the handsome donation in the gratitude and affection of the printers of America, who now mourn the death of their friend with a sincerity which is an honor to themselves and to the worth of their benefactor.

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING MANAGERS.

THE science or art of advertising fills a large place in the public interest at the present day, and has led to a discriminating knowledge on the subject that makes the manipulator of fakes a pariah in the business world. For defense against the false representations of these men, business men usually give to a trusted employé, or to an advertising expert, the office of looking after their advertising interests. It is here, though rarely, we are glad to say, that the employer is sometimes defrauded in a despicable way, by his employé giving out his advertising on the inducement of private commissions. An advertising manager who is capable of such treachery is beneath contempt. The difficulty is that his operations can be concealed so successfully that his vampire tactics may be long continued secretly. It occasionally happens, however, when his evil star is on the ascendant that he allows his greed to overmaster his discretion and his methods are discovered. His punishment is then rarely more than the loss of his position, for the law cannot reach him. Public opinion can reach him though, and his skulking methods blacklist him, while he fancies himself secure in the good opinion of his fellow-men. He is a marked man, and truculency will not save him from his just deserts.

IS THERE NO MONEY IN COMPOSITION?

IT is a stock argument that there is no money in type composition — that it is in the pressroom the profits of the employer are made. With equal justice it may be argued that the proofroom is a loss to the printing office. So is the bookkeeper's department. The composing room is, however, in advance of these for it creates something. The folly of the contention that the preliminary operations in any manufacture is a loss should be apparent. In the pressroom, perhaps, opportunities are afforded to make more money for the sum invested than in the composing room, but it is simply a case of the lawsuit between the nose and the eyes.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COMING PRINTER.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

WHAT will the coming printer be like? It is for you, employers, to decide. The conditions under which printing is done have changed greatly. To such an extent is this true that we have what may be called the old school of printers — men whom the typesetting machines have shoved from the cases — now a sort of superlatives, still hanging on the outskirts of the business, and obtaining only a partial income from irregular employment. They are good men in their places, but their abilities are no longer of the kind needed.

The men who are really capable of setting first-class display matter are now comparatively few. Much of the composition which ought to be executed by such men is at present being poorly done by these superlatives of the old school. Some of these men have gone into other lines of business and labor. Others are becoming gray-haired with age and have but few years of active work remaining to them. The rapidly increasing volume of business handled by the job printers is being taken care of temporarily by the employment of these men. This is not a theoretical idea but a statement of hard facts. Look over the field in your own city and see if it is not so. If you are an employer, have you not had difficulty in securing competent job compositors?

The pertinent question which ought to be considered now, and which will be forced upon you a few years hence is, Who will fill the places of these men?

The old source of supply — the country office — is not what it once was. Young men who formerly served an apprenticeship in a country office, and became proficient all-around printers, are nowadays ambitious for a position in a city and quickly drift into some department of a large metropolitan printing house. Now, the department system, while without doubt the most economical and productive for a large business is the opposite for a moderate one. And further, the department system is seldom favorable to the production of well-informed, all-around printers, which the writer firmly believes all good workmen should first be,

whether afterward devoting themselves to some particular line of effort or not.

In the study of medicine, a student who intends devoting his entire life effort to diseases of the eye and ear, nevertheless takes a complete course of study the same as any general practitioner would, in order that he may appreciate just how disorders of other organs may affect the eye and ear. A printer should be educated on the same plan. A compositor who appreciates the pressman's difficulties can frequently save him labor. A pressman who is also a compositor is frequently a valuable aid at times when the brunt of the work on hand is at the cases.

The coming printer must be a splendid workman—an artist.

To the bringing out of such a class of workmen should be given the best thought and brains now in the business. For the raw material we must look to the young men—to the apprentices. For their development we must look to the employers. Typothetae may legislate wisely. Unions may lay down the best of rules. But if the individual employers do not take hold of this matter and give it their best attention, it will never be remedied. It is no excuse or reason for inaction that others are doing nothing. The writer wishes to be considered as speaking personally to every employer who reads *THE INLAND PRINTER*, when urging action in this matter.

Much has been written in the form of lamentations over our troubles. Much has been said about what we *all ought* to do, but little or nothing has been told of what each of us individually *has* actually accomplished. A few large concerns, it appears, have taken hold of this matter for themselves, and have a regular system for the proper handling of apprentices. Proprietors of moderate-sized establishments, however, seem to think it impracticable to apply such a system to their business. This is wrong.

The writer has had in practical operation for the past five years an apprenticeship system which has proven so satisfactory to himself and, it is believed, to his employes, that he wishes to recommend it to others. The reasons which led to the adoption of the plan and the special features and advantages of it are as follows: It was believed that the most satisfactory workmanship and the greatest profit could be realized by the employment of a force of regular workmen, men not employed for the day or week, but selected with a view to their capabilities and fitness for the work in this office, and then made permanent fixtures so long as it was possible to use their services with mutual satisfaction. It was believed that these same results would be augmented by the employment of such apprentices as were needed for a proper and economical arrangement of the work, on a regular system of promotions and according to a definite plan which will be explained further on. These arrangements furnished a force of help always to be depended upon, who were reliable because they knew that their permanent positions

depended upon good behavior, who were profitable because they were conversant with the facilities of the plant and could work to the very best possible advantage when rushed with orders; who were themselves contented because of having steady employment and all the satisfaction which such an established condition brings to a workman.

The plan has been carried on persistently for about five years, and particular attention is called to that portion of it applying to apprentices.

None but bright, industrious boys have been accepted, and upon these conditions—An apprenticeship of five years at the following compensation:

First six months, \$2.00 per week.		
Second	"	2.50 "
Third	"	3.00 "
Fourth	"	4.00 "
Fifth	"	5.00 "
Sixth	"	6.00 "
Seventh	"	7.00 "
Eighth	"	8.00 "
Ninth	"	9.00 "
Tenth	"	10.00 "

An apprentice begins at the bottom, in the press-room, is taught to feed, and feed right; then to make ready, and finally, after about two years of presswork, is put at distribution, then at straight matter, reprint jobs, etc., and finally given experience on original display work. The office subscribes for all the best trade papers and is well supplied with technical works on printing, color work, etc., all of which are always at the disposal of apprentices. Samples of fine printing are neatly arranged for them to look over during odd moments at noon, etc., and the writer is pleased to state that these facilities are largely taken advantage of without the necessity of any particular urging on the part of the proprietor. No written agreement is entered into, but the parents of applicants are consulted and a distinct understanding had upon the basis stated above. Some have been found poorly adapted to the business after a short trial and have been let go. But none who proved capable and industrious have ever yet been discharged, nor have any quit because of dissatisfaction on their part. No favoritism is shown in the forwarding of any. And the fixed scale of wages makes it impracticable for the proprietor to withhold a raise in wages for selfish reasons, and the annoyance of continual jealousies between different apprentices arising from imaginary or real partiality in the way of pay is absolutely done away with.

It may be thought that the uniformity is unjust to the brighter apprentices. This is true to a slight extent only, for care is taken to retain those who are able to make about the correct pace and the little injustice which does exist is more than made up by the other advantages thus secured to all concerned.

It may be urged that, the rate of pay being fixed beforehand, the boy's ambition would be lacking. In reply, the boy knows that carelessness or lack of proper effort will result in discharge. Boys are not as skillful

at soldiering as some older ones are. You can see them when they loaf, and stop it.

The great argument in favor of this system—when considering it as producing the coming printer—is this:

It makes it to the direct financial interest of the employer to increase the knowledge and efficiency of his apprentices.

Employing printers are a good set of fellows, but they are no more than human, and like any other man will work somewhat harder for what will benefit themselves than for what helps only others. If you want a man to do a thing, give him a motive for it. A motive in the minds of the employers will educate apprentices more than thousands of typothetæ's resolutions or unions' regulations. The wages quoted will not, of course, be suited to all localities. In Toledo the union scale is \$15 per week, and the compensation stated has proven satisfactory to all concerned, and experience has proven that when the advantages for learning and the certainty of continued advancement are considered, it is practically out of the question for an apprentice to do better, if as well, elsewhere.

There probably are defects in this system which we have not experienced. But it is a system. It is a practical, and with us a successful effort in the right direction. Would it not be for you also? Would not a pursuance of this policy by all the employing printers result in vastly improving the quality of the coming printer?

Will it not assist toward that result if none but a few employers follow this plan?

Our experience says "Yes."

Then why not try it in your own office? Begin at once. Don't wait for organized action. Just go at it and do your part. The benefit will be felt in your own office, to the advantage of yourself and your employes. You will have the satisfaction of having faithfully done your part toward solving one of the great difficulties besetting the printing business.

You will have set a good example for others to follow in shaping the character of the coming printer.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NEWSPAPER HORNBLowing.

BY F. J. HURLBUT.

THE newspaper of the present day has become almost a law unto itself. Its power in the community, its latitude under the laws of the republic, its ability to have the conventional "last word" in every controversy, and the great publicity which attends its utterances, all serve to hedge it about like a kind of walled fortress. The people themselves regard the newspaper as the strong ally of their liberty and as the conservator of the public good. Any encroachment upon the freedom of its utterance would be resented by them in a most effective manner. No other corporation nor individual in America is thus equipped with defense against assault or has the same immunity from judgment for its offenses. The only outside source of danger

to the newspaper is its competitor, and it is upon the spirit of competition among newspapers that the public depends for the maintenance of an equitable relation between the press and the people.

The newspaper is, however, aside from these favorable conditions, much like the individual. Its publisher is a man, or a company of men, in business for profit and conducting their business with an eye single to the most profitable returns for the investment.

As an advertiser, the newspaper, especially the great daily, is both expert and persistent. It can blow its own horn without let or hindrance. It can make use of schemes which would not be available to another institution. Several of these are unique in the respect that in themselves and their direct results they afford no return, but they give the paper something about which to blow its horn, and thus attract attention.

One newspaper sends a man to outrun time in a trip around the world, and then, after securing public interest in so novel a scheme, publishes the progress of the traveler from day to day, until the public, almost universally, is watching for the pilgrim's return, and his enterprising patron (or employer) becomes at once a widely-read paper. A contemporary, not to be outdone, sends a lady on the same mission, and of course the interest is transferred to her and her patron.

Expeditions to Africa and to the arctic regions have been fitted out by enterprising newspapers, and despite the enormous expense they have no doubt realized that their investments were profitable. It may be said, incidentally, that the latest of these schemes, now in process of execution, is to send two young men around the world with a strict adherence to the divine command to "provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey." They start with only one dollar, and are expected to earn sufficient money to pay their passage and expenses en route. Though they will have "no brass in their purses," they will undoubtedly carry a large supply otherwise concealed about their persons. They are now working their way across the United States, among their own countrymen. How they will progress in foreign countries will furnish a very interesting narrative, whether or not they succeed.

All such hornblowing enterprises are perfectly legitimate. They supply interesting matter for the people, and deceive no one. They increase the circulation of the paper, which is the basis of its advertising rates.

But there are, sad to say, other methods of hornblowing which are entirely meretricious and intended to deceive. They are the false claims of newspapers. Few of them actually deceive the people, and nearly all of them simply provoke a smile of amused admiration of the barefaced cheek of the claimant.

For instance, a certain paper comes out with a glowing account of a new special train, which it calls the "Daily Hornblower train," and which, at great

expense, it has employed for no other purpose than to deliver its issue at an early hour to distant points. It gives a full description of the train, the dimensions of the engine, and perhaps the genealogies of the engineer and fireman. It pictures the grateful surprise with which its distant readers receive their papers before breakfast on the morning of its issue. The attempt is made to deceive the public by leading them to suppose that the *Daily Hornblower* has hired and proposes to run this train at its own expense, which is rank deceit. The real facts are that a certain railroad has put on a new early train, and that the newspapers have hurried out their edition to have it delivered thereby. The *Daily Hornblower* is not alone in this. All the dailies in the same city are carried by the same train, and each of them falsely claims the whole enterprise as its own.

The conventional "I told you so," is a favorite utterance of the newspaper. It is put in varying language, but its essence is the same, and it really means no more to the public, though the paper thus arrogates to itself a prophetic instinct which if genuine would make it indispensable. Since everyone knows it is not genuine, however, but a mere coincidence, the remark is just as silly for a newspaper as it would be for an individual.

When an important event transpires, it is not unusual to find two newspapers disputing about the priority of their editorials predicting the same. No doubt, if the event had transpired otherwise or not at all, the aforesaid editorials would have been allowed to slumber undisturbed.

In earlier days the "scoop" was a climax of the highest value, and its accomplishment was the source of no end of hornblowing by the paper which succeeded in it. The other papers were supposed to be spiritually depressed in the same ratio that the successful one was elated, and were inclined to belittle the event if they could not lay claim to the first announcement of it. The various systems of obtaining news at the present time, however, are so complete that the "scoop" is rare indeed. An event of any importance is known at once to many, and the telegraph wires flash the record to every part of the country.

It is now not uncommon to read that "the *Daily Hornblower* was the only paper to mention" some event of slight importance; showing that a corner on even a minor item of news is very rare, and the newspaper which makes the claim is doing an undignified thing.

All truthful claims about circulation are the newspaper's legitimate source of hornblowing. It thrives upon its advertising patronage almost exclusively, and this depends upon the proved circulation. There are abundant ways of advertising that are in keeping with the high standing which the paper should have in the estimation of the public. The people like to regard their paper as something more than an individual, and are glad to accord it a position of peculiarly inspired

wisdom, placing confidence in its judgment and depending upon it for ideas and opinions. They would prefer to so regard it. But when it comes out with claims that are manifestly false, or so extravagant as to appear ridiculous, or when it descends to an assault that has not the general good for its motive, the public smiles and — instinctively utters the verdict — "there's a man at the helm."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS, AUTHORS, BOOKBINDERS, AND KINDRED MATTERS.

BY IRVING.

IT is not often that an author is distinguished by such an advance order as that which comes to the Messrs. Harper for Gen. Lew Wallace's new romance, "The Prince of India, or Why Constantinople Fell." Fifty thousand copies is a large edition for a two-volume novel.

THE Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, offer five Columbia bicycles as prizes to the five persons sending the largest list of errors in educational text-books. For full particulars intending competitors should address the firm's educational department.

MR. THEODORE TILTON, who is still living in Paris, is having printed at the University Press, in Oxford, England, a volume of poems, the preliminary edition of which is for the American Colony in Paris. As the book is to be issued from the house of Baudry, who published Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott and Fenimore Cooper, Mr. Tilton feels himself already a classic. One unfamiliar with the poems of Mr. Tilton is curious to know if they are colored with life as the author finds it in Bohemian Paris, or as he found it in the shade of Plymouth church.

A NEW impetus has been given to *The Californian* magazine. Its wealthy promoters do not adopt the same tactics to increase circulation as those which seem to find favor with Mr. John Brisben Walker, of the *Cosmopolitan*, but they are bound to arrive by more legitimate and praiseworthy means. The chromo is not in a reduction of the price, but comes on the cover of the periodical for July, which one enthusiast calls "the most beautiful that has ever adorned an American magazine." Certainly it is one of the most daring, being printed in gold and colors, showing the California poppy as one sees it for the first time from the car window as one emerges from the mountain pass a little above San Bernardino, in leaf, flower and fruit. These poppies are of natural size, and are literally thrown over the magazine's cover with a careless abandon not less charming than unconventional.

IN *Lippincott's* for July, Mr. Edgar Fawcett has a note on certain points of style in writing which startles one by what it praises rather less than by what it condemns. The trouble with Mr. Fawcett seems to be envy. He finds little good in the living aside from his own work, and he wonders what that posterity will think of him (Fawcett) which still chooses to read Thackeray.

MR. FAWCETT does not seem to find any charm in the style of those who write in the "allusive way," and he is at a loss to understand a taste in others that is deficient in himself. One is curious to know if he thinks "the new poetry," of which Mr. Gilbert Parker writes in the same number of *Lippincott's* should be condemned—snuffed out as it were. Mr. Fawcett himself has given us a new style of writing, but it has not yet come to be fashionable or profitable, and it is this fact, one suspects, that grieves M. Fawcett.

ANENT the new style of poetry, it seems quite certain that at least one old style does not find much favor with present-day readers. What constitutes the test of popularity, anyway?

In 1888 was issued a little volume, after much heralding through the press, containing a short poem by the late Mr. William Wordsworth, entitled "The Recluse." Not unlike some other poems by Wordsworth, "The Recluse" must have proved a little heavy for this rapid age, and we suspect that the major portion of the small edition must still be in the hands of the publishers, as copies are turning up in the old book stores for 25 cents, one-third the publication price. On the other hand, Mr. W. E. Henley's books of verses (the new style) run through several editions and command fanciful prices, while the early editions of William Watson and Norman Gale, whose styles are not new at all, command prices that are simply fabulous. Fashions change almost yearly, and it is perilous for a poet not to be in the fashion.

A VERY amusing correspondence is now being conducted in the *Athenæum* (London), between Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mr. Andrew Lang on the one hand, and the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M. P., on the other. It seems that Mr. Gosse wrote a poem for the *Athenæum* entitled "The New Memnon," basing his poem on a legend of "respectable antiquity," and in doing so called forth a screed from the Hon. Mr. Curzon, who objected to Mr. Gosse's historical data. In England there are some dabblers in literature, as there are also in America, who can never attract attention to themselves or their work except by attacking someone bigger and more successful than they are, and it seems to be the fashion just now to "jump on" Mr. Edmund Gosse. It is not necessary, however, for us to go into the merits of this case, which is effectively disposed of by Mr. Lang, who, after explaining the poet's license, suggests that Mr. Gosse might have better pleased the Hon. M. P. by writing something in the following manner:

"When with hammer of iron Cambyzes had broken
The statue of Memnon that sang in the sun—
(Anthol, Planud, App, may be ta'en as a token
That the deed was believed in if ne'er it was done.
And the statue I'll speak of as 'desolate marble,'
Though sandstone and quartz are combined in its plan,
Not at all that the facts of the case I would garble,
But sandstone and quartz—they are kittle to scan)—
The priests, who of old had been punctual and choral
(See recent edition and Epigram III),
Turned about in their beds for a slumber auroral,
For, thanks to Cambyzes, their mornings were free.
'Tis a topic a bard has a right to make verse on,
Supplying authorities deftly combined,
And a poem like *this* is the poem for Curzon,
And I trust I've constructed it quite to his mind."

MR. EDMUND H. GARRETT, the Boston artist, is a man of many parts. He will draw you a set of pictures for a book humorous or pathetic, and is as much at home among the gypsies of Andalusia as among the courtiers and gallants of the Elizabethan Age, or the wits and beaux of the last century. Whether in the capacity of editor, illustrator or translator, he is equally happy. His collection of "Elizabethan Songs in Honor of Love and Beautie" (Little, Brown & Co., 1891) met with unqualified success, and readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will remember him in connection with the Horatian paraphrases by the Messrs. Field. It is now understood that he has a new venture well under way, a translation into English of a most charming little story by a witty Frenchman, whose name deserves to be better known in America. Besides the translation, Mr. Garrett is preparing a dainty set of designs to be reproduced by etching, and the whole will be introduced by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, who has lately introduced several other French masterpieces, not the least important of which is a stellar revolutionary figure of the first magnitude. Mr. Garrett's little book is to be issued in all the luxury of handmade paper and delicate typography, and as to the full details readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will be duly notified.

MRS. IRENE OSGOOD must have plenty of warm southern affiliations. With an abundance of leisure and the means to gratify a cultivated taste; with all the advantages of travel

and a residence abroad for several seasons in succession, much of the time being spent in a lordly country seat once the home of a great English novelist, Mrs. Osgood is still true to her early life in the South—the South of Amelie Rives—and for her first (we understand it is her first) novel, "The Shadow of Desire," she chooses characters that have nothing in common with rural England, and surrounds them with an atmosphere and with associations that are quite in keeping with the fleshly tone of her book's externals. The book seems to have come rather out of due season, as there is no denying that erotic fiction is on the wane. It seems to find favor with Mrs. Osgood, however, and perhaps her story, with the aid of the Oriental dancers of "The Midway," will give it a new impetus, and push it back upon an emotional public. The scenes of Mrs. Osgood's book are a succession of pictures in "pale pink," and the characters are ever to be found in the eternally forbidding "Shadow of Desire," to pass from which is only a step into the borderland of unconventionality. If "The Shadow of Desire" is a faithful portraiture of life as Mrs. Osgood has found it, as the "Crust of Society" by M. Dumas is a faithful picture of one phase of Parisian society, then it is well, perhaps, to read such a book, if only to show us what to avoid.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

THE month just passed marks an epoch in the history of the patent system, for during the month the number of patents issued in the present series reached and passed the half-million mark. No other country can compete with the United States in the number or value of patents issued.

The patent bearing the number 250,000 was issued November 22, 1881, and in twelve years from that date to the present time, as many patents were issued as during the preceding ninety-one years. The printer's art has kept pace with the other lines of industry, and numerous have been the patents

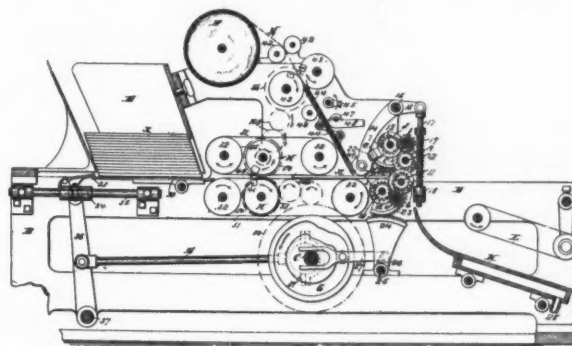


FIG. 1.

that have been issued upon improvements in all of the devices employed by the practical printer of today.

During the month a number of interesting patents bearing upon the subject of printing were issued.

Foremost among the inventors of the month was Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, one or more of whose inventions have been mentioned in nearly every letter to this journal during the past year. In this letter the issuing of four new patents, all for "newspaper wrapping machines," and all assigned to Stephen Hoe and others of New York, is recorded. One of the forms of the apparatus patented is shown in Fig. 1.

The papers are advanced by tape and rollers from the upper hopper E, the front end of each paper being creased or turned up by the projection 40 working in the groove 41. When the sheet reaches the folding space, it is compactly rolled against the spring guide e. Just as the rear end of the sheet is passing beneath the roller 49, the wrapper, which has previously been severed from the roll F and pasted, is fed beneath the partly

folded paper. The further rotation of paper wraps and secures the covering, and after being heated to set the paste, the paper is delivered sidewise onto the table K.

Fig. 2 shows in side elevation a paper-feeding machine invented by T. A. Briggs, of Arlington, Massachusetts. The

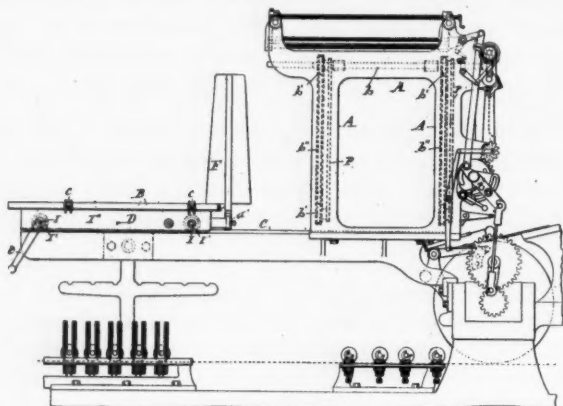


FIG. 2.

machine automatically feeds sheets of paper to the press or other machine designed to operate upon the same. The chief objects of the invention are to avoid as much as possible delay in the delivery of the pile of paper to the feeding machine,

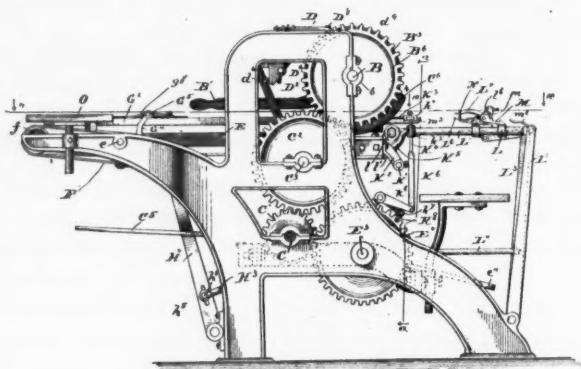


FIG. 3.

and to provide simple and efficient means for lifting the paper supporting table so as to carry the top of the pile of paper to the plane of the feed.

William Berri, of Brooklyn, New York, received a patent for a matrix and matrix-assembling mechanism. The inven-

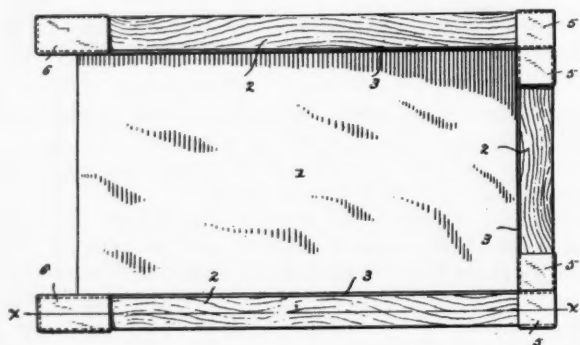


FIG. 4.

tion relates to matrices of the class employed in connection with machines for casting type-bars, in which a proper key mechanism serves to deliver independent matrices or type from the magazine tubes to a system of assembling ways. The special improvement relates to the form of the matrix, which has a series of working faces, each face being provided with the same character, and only one being used at the same time.

The matrix may be round, square or triangular in outline, and the trough into which it falls is agitated or jarred, so that the matrix may move about until one of the recesses in its edge comes into register with a suitable retaining rib.

Fig. 3 is a view of a job printing press patented by James R. McDonald, of Chicago, Illinois. The attendant simply feeds the paper to conveyer belts. The sheets are taken from the belts by a pusher and carried against stationary register pins at the outer end of the platen but not attached thereto; then the paper moves up against the form and an impression is given; just as it begins the descent, the outer margin of the sheet is seized by horizontally moving fingers and drawn outward to be deposited in a suitable receptacle. The entire positioning and delivery is left to the machine.

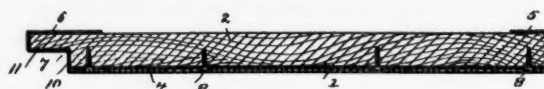


FIG. 5.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a plan and section of a galley patented by Daniel R. Enright, of Stamford, Connecticut. The object of the inventor was to provide a light, strong and inexpensive galley which shall combine the lightness and general desirability of a galley made of wood with the strength and durability of a metallic galley. The base is made of metal and the side and end strips of wood having metal linings or wearing surfaces.

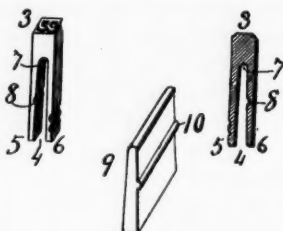


FIG. 6.

Fig. 6 shows various views of a new design of type patented by William W. Bishop, of Powells Station, Tennessee. The object is to form a type which will lessen the amount of metal used and which can be easily supported right end up upon a carrier in the form of a rule or lead. The type is bifurcated at its lower end, and the opening extending above the center of gravity of the type so that it can slide along upon an inclined wire or upon the edge of a rule to be guided face upward to proper position in line by a mechanical typesetting machine.

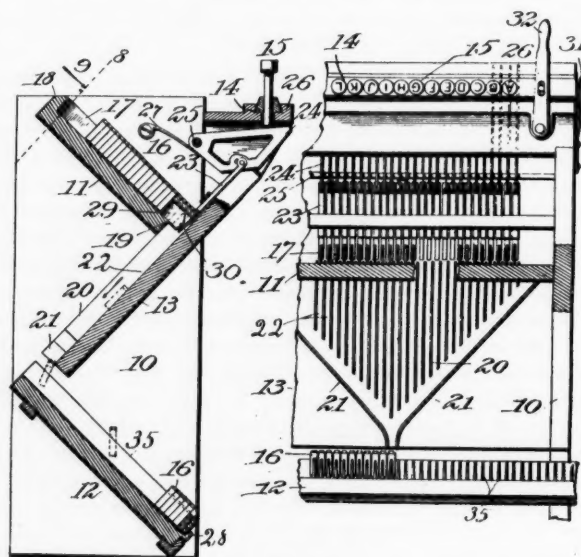
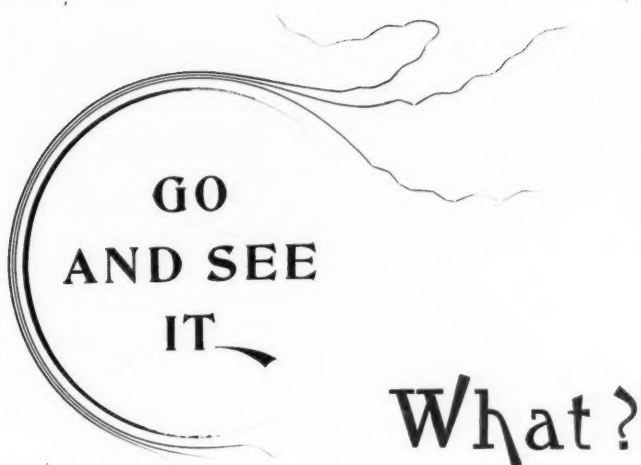


FIG. 7.

The typesetting machine shown in Fig. 7 is the joint invention of William W. Bishop above referred to and John M. Bishop, of Washington, D. C. It is designed to use the special form of type described and mechanically set them in line in the order in which they are to be used in printing.



Why, our exhibit of Engravings in Half-Tone at the World's Fair. It is convenient and easily reached. Section E, Gallery of Department of Liberal Arts, and it has a sign over it as follows:

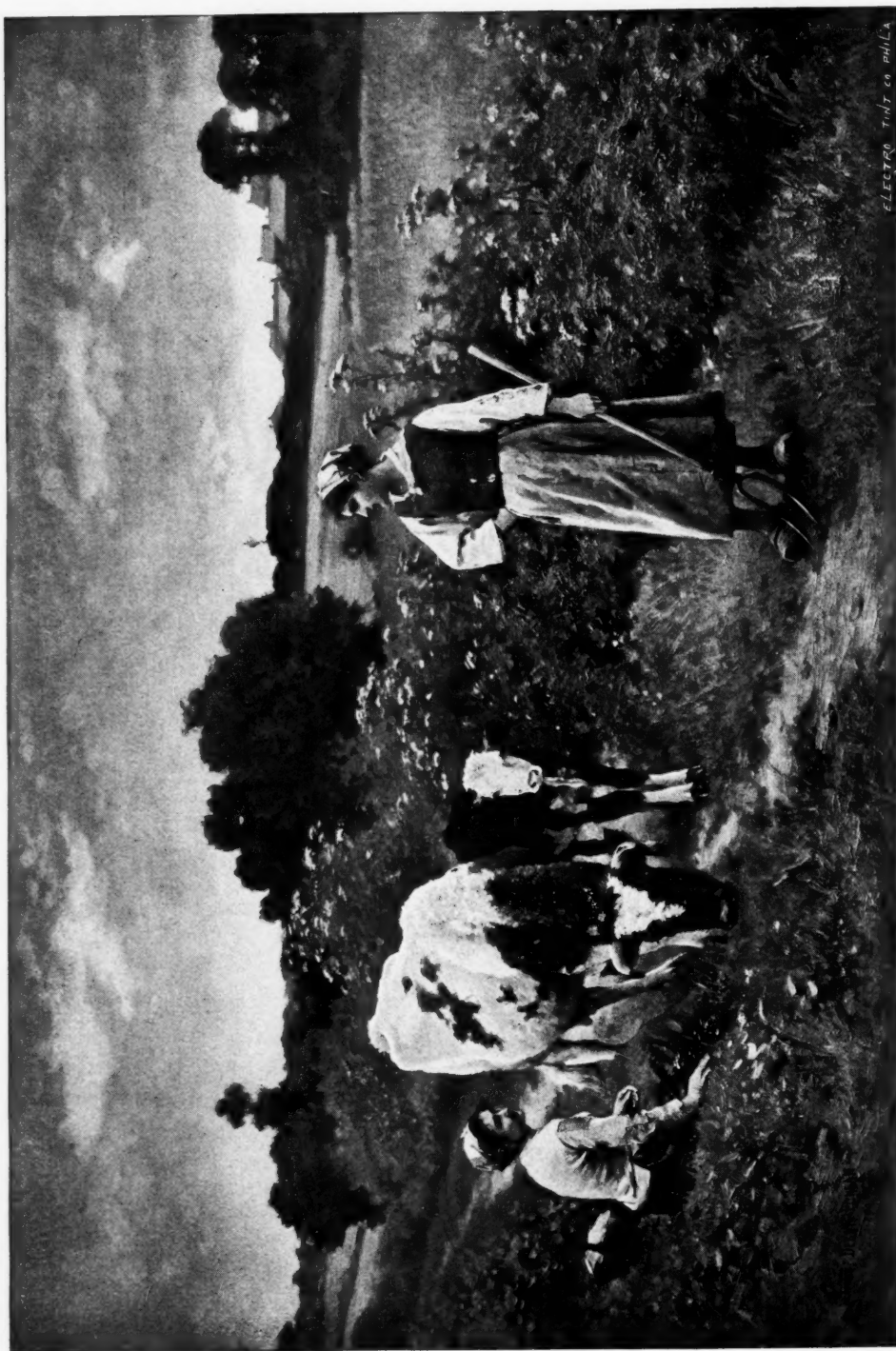
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

Why not send us a trial order and determine for yourselves practically, that we can do the best work in our line. Send for an estimate anyway.

(Over)



THE INLAND PRINTER.



REST BY THE ROADSIDE.

Specimen of half-tone engraving
on copper by
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
1306-10 Filbert street,
Philadelphia.

(See the other side.)



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

FROM OTTAWA.

To the Editor:

OTTAWA, Ont., July 17, 1893.

The order issued last week compelling United States pensioners to reside in the United States or forfeit their pensions has brought about several changes of residence in which printers are personally interested, though we know of none in this city working at the business who have themselves been called away.

The Ottawa *Free Press* on Saturday last issued a sixteen-page advertising sheet, filled with business notices, without display, and very attractively illustrated.

All the compositors suspended at close of the session are back at work again in the government printing bureau.

Some rumors of machines having been ordered for the *Free Press* make the staff on that paper undecided as to their summer holidays this year. Some of them intend visiting the World's Fair.

There are few idle printers in town.

J. A. M.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor:

GALESBURG, Ill., July 17, 1893.

Widely different are the ideas held and advocated by the rank and file of our unions as to the true principles of unionism. This fact—and it seems to the writer to be undeniable—is one of the greatest drawbacks to our betterment of conditions in that our employers are given many different ideas of what our organization is really for, and collecting these various ideas, a majority conclude that we are banded together to bulldoze them, and then it is that the law of human nature asserts itself and protests against us, which only widens the breach between us. Perhaps the writer (who has been a union man for the past fifteen years) does not understand the true principles himself and may therefore be advocating false doctrines, but certain it is that he was taught a different theory than that advocated and promulgated by many at the present time. To illustrate, let me quote one who poses as an "A I union man," who said: "We will fix the scale higher all around, and compel them to come to our terms." Now, I believe firmly that this is the spirit possessed by too many of our members, who think (or say they do) that our province is to force employers to pay just what we ask without any thought of their ability to do it. By considering the conditions surrounding us, and the amount of income of our employers, then asking for a fair division of the profits in wages, less friction would occur and better feeling would be engendered, our employers would entertain more respect for our organization and a consequent willingness to do the fair thing by us. That our interests and those of our employers are the same, is conceded by all fair-minded men, yet they do not all seem disposed to act on this basis.

Another evil traceable to this same spirit is that it gives the young recruits a false idea of our objects and principles, and consequently they become advocates of the same theory, believing it to be the correct one. That the writer is a conservative unionist in all that the term implies goes without saying, but he is not by any means a "tenderfoot." Let us use a little common sense in the conduct of our unions and I firmly believe we will have less trouble in procuring the coöperation

of the much desired country printer, less friction with our employers, and command greater respect in the communities where our lots are cast. Teach and practice the true principles of unionism and we will undoubtedly be benefited by the banding together of our craft.

WALK.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., July 18, 1893.

Since writing you last, the *Mail* newspaper has completed its change, rendered necessary from the introduction of the Rogers Typograph, and as a consequence, seventeen employes have been discharged, and the *Empire* expects to be in a position to issue by the use of the same machine by the beginning of August.

On Saturday, June 17, the evening *Star*, without an hour's notice to its employes, suspended publication, and on the winding up of the affair by the assignee, the plant was purchased by an outside party for the sum of \$5,000, which did not cover secured liens, thus leaving the men out to the amount of \$1,000. This was the paper started during the *News* lock-out, and mainly through the assistance of members of No. 91 and organized labor generally, and if rightly managed would have proved a paying venture. But from facts gathered, it was an undoubted sell-out, as some of the members of the firm who unfortunately got the upper hand have been provided for, and I believe that the party who bought in the plant was backed by the Riordan estate, which now controls both the *Mail* and *News*. It was evidently in the way of the *News* becoming the organ of the labor party, and I am sorry to say that many would-be leaders have already forgotten a few short months ago.

It is very fortunate for us that business in the book and job offices is reasonably good; as it is, I really do not know what those thrown out of work in the newspaper offices are going to do.

Several changes have taken place in the personnel of some of the large job offices since my last. The old firm of James Murray & Co. have gone into liquidation, and Mr. Murray and his son branch out in the Murray Printing Company, having premises in the new Osgoodeby building. The firm of W. S. Johnston & Co. have also moved into the same building and materially increased their plant and staff. Brough & Caswell have sold out to the Bryant Publishing Company, the large office on Bay street in future being conducted by that firm, and Messrs. Brough & Caswell will start an entirely new office on Jordan street.

A new weekly paper will shortly be established in Winnipeg, Manitoba, by the Sheppard Publishing Company, and will be known as the *Winnipeg Saturday Night*.

Annual excursions are now all the go. The employes of the Toronto Typefoundry held one on July 7, and several of the large day offices have cards out announcing like events in the near future.

The excursion of the Printing Pressmen's Union on July 22 promises to be one of the best of the season, the prizes being magnificent, and will no doubt draw a large crowd.

WELLINGTON.

INVENTORS AND HARD-TACK.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1893.

It is not my purpose to reiterate the oft-told tales in story and song of the hardships and miserable vicissitudes, to say nothing of the wholesale robberies of the inventors of this country for the last century, but a mere reference to some of them may not be inopportune, even though I should refer to some facts not yet reduced to history.

Let us look at that colossal pyramid at our national capital, known as the Patent office—built and sustained by the inventors of the dead past and the live present, with about \$4,000,000 now in the Federal treasury to their credit, and so lax have been the national representatives that all appeals for better

facilities and more help have been "sung to deaf ears," and it is not only a fact, but a burning shame, that there are cases now pending nearly a quarter of a century old. Of course, these are exceptional cases, but it is notorious that the Patent office, built by the inventors of the country, is in some departments months behind their work, while the Interior and Land offices are crowding out the Patent office, and causing much unnecessary and expensive delays to that class of our people—the inventors—who are entitled to better treatment.

Let whom that doubts this make a voyage of that industrial caravansary, if he has a few weeks to spare, and behold the myriads of wonderful mind creations that have added more wealth to the country as labor-abettors and labor-savers, than a dozen other causes combined. The inventors of the vast improvements in railway transportation and their successors are virtually almost kicked out of the vast building they have erected; but the now possessors of these inventions, obtained at a nominal cost, are loaded with federal and state muniments, in the gifts of vast tracts of lands, large enough to form empires, and are permitted, without legal restraint worthy of the term, to charge all such tolls as their blank consciences and "the trade will bear."

The lords of the looms and spindles, whose fortunes are bot-tomed on ill-requited inventions—without which not a wheel of their mills could turn—these lords are arrayed in all the glory of Solomon, yet they neither toil nor spin, but they manage to have a "pull" on congressmen for all the tariff legislation their consciences will allow, while those whose brains worked out the peculiar mechanism, by which large profits are assured, as triumphs over tardy labor—these, when they humbly petition that their own dearly earned money may be used to their own and the public weal, they are turned off without even a secondhand apology. This is not only base ingratitude—more—it is robbing poor Peter to enrich opulent Paul.

Both the government and the reading masses have treated our greatest inventors as crooks and cranks, deserving of no higher grade than allotted to mendicants and cracksmen.

What geometrician can estimate in dollars the benefits to the world of the invention of steam navigation? And yet when the great Fulton was beseeching his countrymen to lend him aid to build the first trial craft that yielded to the pulsations of steam as a motive power for water navigation, he was insulted as a "crank," an "old fool," to think of succeeding where so many had failed. Derided and snubbed at home, this man of small means, yet possessing more than Alexandrian heroism, turned his sad face to a foreign land for the aid denied him at home. When he reached the strand of old England, he met an American, the representative of his own government, to whom he made known his troubles. Robert Livingstone was too high-spirited to thus risk the reputation of his own country, and though he knew nothing of the nature of the enterprise, as a success or failure, but rather than run the chance of turning all the glory over to a foreign land, he would take the chances of failure, whatever they might be, to furnish the necessary means. In spite of hundreds of prior failures, Fulton succeeded, though he was called an "old fool" up to the last moment before starting his boat up the Hudson. There are in all like cases of great ventures, failures in first efforts, but so far, in every case, where undertakings have not essayed to violate natural laws, as in the perpetual motion quest, etc., success has finally followed.

This was the case in the grain binder, which was declared impossible by a reapermaker who three years thereafter was ready and anxious to buy what he had denounced as impossible. But in all these cases the inventor—except in rare, exceptional cases—stands no more show than a thistledown in a tornado.

Though Professor Morse was mocked as an "old fool" and "star gazer," and denied all aid from the rich men of Gotham, and was forced by the stress of poverty to congress for aid, he

finally succeeded in securing to the world an invention which all the gold on this planet would not be a compensation for its suppression.

The sewing machines and typewriters, whose inventors, with rare exceptions, failed of any compensation worthy that term, have served vast and valuable purposes.

The telephone, with its millions of accumulated capital, is enjoyed by not one of the inventors.

The power loom and the spinning jenny, by increasing hand speed some 800 to 1, and the improved agricultural machinery make it possible, and only possible, to clothe and feed our vast population; and yet the inventors are treated as noodles, only fit for the jibes and jeers of the beneficiaries.

Is it not time we had a national bureau devoted to the protection of inventors from the insolence of those they have enriched, and also to provide that a certain per cent of all inventions shall be inalienable, and that the reserved amount shall be paid to the inventor at stated intervals on pain of forfeiture of the part sold? Whether this is practical or not, it is safe to say that no sane man will deny its justice.

LEX JUSTICIA.

"THINGS HAVE CHANGED WONDERFULLY."

To the Editor:

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 20, 1893.

In your July issue Mr. R. C. Penfield gives his views concerning the country newspaper. Said newspaper is to be *typographically unsurpassed*. He says: "If I were to start a country newspaper now, or take hold of one already established, I should take care to have it typographically unsurpassed." "Things have changed in the last eight or ten years, however—changed wonderfully." "I fully believe good printing pays in a country newspaper now, as it always has on a magazine." "Advertisement writers have clamored for better display, and the advertisers have sent in samples of the style they wish followed, and the publisher has bought the type to please them and imported a compositor to set ads. properly." No fault to find with that, you will say; typographically unsurpassed—type bought to please customer—ads. well set and properly displayed—and, best of all, a compositor imported to set these ads. He ought to be a valuable man, in that he is to be imported. Well, Mr. Penfield thinks about \$12 a week is a princely stipend for such a man. But he will not have much to do, as generally the higher salary one receives the less mechanical labor he has to perform. He is to be foreman, job compositor, make-up, ad. compositor and, we suppose, help out when the paper is late, all for \$12 a week. But then, he is to have a \$3 a week boy to help him, so I suppose Mr. Penfield will be flooded with applications for that enviable position. "Things have changed in the last eight or ten years, however—changed wonderfully."

Mr. Penfield is also to employ three girls at \$6 a week, "to set the paper and help out on jobwork"; as he expects to do \$2,500 worth of jobwork in a year, in addition to his newspaper. Why not employ the girls' fathers at living wages, instead of trying to get your work done at starvation rates? What would he think if the people of this country town would refuse to patronize him, but would employ his daughter, at \$6 a week, to do his work, which is not much, as he says: "I do not believe it good economy for a man to keep himself down to the grind of ordinary work that he can employ done almost as well as he could do it himself." I am afraid if his daughter was the only one that could get work, our friend Penfield and family would soon be marching over the hill to the poorhouse, as there would be no room in the printer's Home for such as he. "But things have changed in the last eight or ten years, however—changed wonderfully." "The subscribers have objected to paying \$2 a year for an eight-column folio, set in long primer leaded, with one side so devoid of ink as to be nearly a blank sheet, or the other so flooded as to be a smear when handled." To overcome this Mr. Penfield is to spend \$800 on a press and \$250 on a boiler

and engine. Very good start, Mr. Penfield, very good start; you will have a clean newspaper at that rate, but you are to invest still further in help; you will certainly ruin your business with extravagant salaries if you are not careful. You concluded at last to spend \$7 a week for a youth to run your presses, including your \$800 machine; not a high-priced machine by any means, but yet a breakdown caused by your \$7 a week man will make your machine cost you considerable more. You cannot go out on the street and pick up a youth capable of even putting on a newspaper for \$7 a week, and you must also import a pressman to teach him, and when the youth has learned, what are you to do with your pressman? Discharge him and let him starve with the compositor, whose daughter only can get work? I see you have made no provision for an engineer; so I conclude your \$7 a week youth, with so much experience crowded into his young life, will also be compelled to attend to this, in addition to his being pressman, pressfeeder and devil. "But things have changed in the last eight or ten years, however — changed wonderfully."

But let us see what Mr. Penfield claims for his share of the proceeds? The newspaper is to be expected to yield an income between \$4,500 and \$5,000, and the above force is expected to do \$2,500 worth of jobwork each year in addition to the newspaper. Is Mr. Penfield to be content with \$6, \$7 or \$12 a week for his services, "that he can employ done almost as well as he can do it himself?" O, no, he is to sit in his office and have a "red cuspidore (happy thought) for the inevitable," and draw \$2,500 profit, secured by grinding down his help. Truly, "things have changed in the last eight or ten years, however — changed wonderfully."

J. R.

THE DIVIDING OF WORDS.

To the Editor: WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 5, 1893.

In leisure hours I often peruse THE INLAND PRINTER, and have thus gained much information that has proved valuable to me in conducting a printing office. Your suggestions are usually sound and helpful to the craft, but I have read a few contributed articles upon the subject of word-dividing which are so at variance with my own ideas that I feel impelled to take issue with the writers.

I happened to lately take up the number of July, 1892, and I carefully read the article by a correspondent entitled "Some Objectionable Phases of Word-Dividing." While I admire the scholarship and research of the writer, I cannot with my present understanding of the subject, indorse his system. I object to the fundamental principle that he propounds. He insists that words should be divided according to their etymology or foreign derivation, without any regard to their pronunciation.

Your contributor gives examples of over a hundred words of which he seems to have looked up the derivation, and he tells how they should be divided. I will repeat only a few of them, to show the principle upon which he works, placing the hyphens where he claims the divisions should be made: De-luge, abs-cond, e-duc-ation, sent-ence, ob-lige, e-vid-ent, omni-potence, omni-vorous, anim-osity, male-volent, e-migrant, fact-ory, pre-jud-ice, equ-animity.

The reason given for dividing deluge *de-luge* is that it is derived from *dis* and *luere*, and similar reasons are given in the other cases, to show that they are divided according to their derivation.

My first objection to this system is that it would cause much confusion. The derivation of thousands of English words supposed to be of ancient origin is in dispute. In many instances one set of philologists believe a word to be derived from a certain source, while others, equally learned, claim its root is found in an entirely different language and is of a different formation. In such cases, it is not likely that our compositors or proofreaders would feel competent to decide between the doctors, nor to agree among themselves. A simpler method

seems preferable. I believe no better system is likely to be devised than that now in vogue of dividing all English words according to their pronunciation. Our language is the most complete one in existence, and represents the highest present philological development. No doubt it has taken many of its peculiarities from other languages, but every word in it, no matter from what source taken, should be regarded by the printer as an English word. It is not necessary that the printer should attempt to restore the ancient form or meaning of any word, and he should divide it so as to best indicate its present English significance and sound.

The idea of dividing words according to etymology is not a new one. The system was formerly used, but was abandoned, as I believe, because it was impracticable to carry out and unsuited to a progressive age.

The editors of Webster's International Dictionary have done much to simplify our language in regard to orthoëpy and orthography, for which they deserve the thanks of printers. In the preface, they point out the fact that the pronunciation of many words derived from foreign languages, which for a time retained their foreign sound, has been changed to conform to the genius of our language and the irresistible demand of the people, which sentiment, they assert, will ultimately prevail over the scholarship or pedantry of those who contend for the ancient methods. In speaking of dividing words at the end of a line, they say, "In the United States, the etymological principle is allowed to operate only in separating prefixes, suffixes and grammatical terminations from the radical part of the word *where this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation*."

In Webster's dictionary, word-division has received the most careful attention, and no compositor will be subjected to ridicule if he follows it. In words where it is not possible to distinguish orthoëpically which letter ends a syllable, the etymology is allowed to determine it, but its English pronunciation is always preserved in making the division.

I agree with your contributor that a word should be divided "in such an intelligent way as to enable the reader to break off with the least possible *hitch* in the understanding," but I contend that the contrary result is attained by his plan. If the first impression as to pronunciation is wrong, it will usually give a wrong impression as to meaning, for the mind does not usually comprehend a word as quickly by the etymological method as by its customary English form or sound. To illustrate this point, and to let the reader judge for himself as to which system is comprehended the most readily, I have arranged a few lines of matter in parallel columns. The divided words are all taken from your former contributor's list. In the first column they are divided as he indicates, and in the second column according to Webster's International Dictionary:

Divided etymologically.

About 4000 years after the great deluge, a gentleman of finished education, whose high talents were evident, displayed much praiseworthy activity in enlightening the many desolate printers in regard to an innovation in word-division. The real utility of his plan we cannot unequivocally say is established; and malevolent persons may even call it destitute of merit or fame, but the equanimity of its many friends, the docile but thoughtful people whose location is on that high and mighty regal throne, which is an almost omnipotent throne, the printery, will testify as to the timely and truly beneficial hints received.

Divided orthoëpically.

About 4000 years after the great deluge, a gentleman of finished education, whose high talents were evident, displayed much praiseworthy activity in enlightening the many desolate printers in regard to an innovation in word-division. The real utility of his plan we cannot unequivocally say is established; and malevolent persons may even call it destitute of merit or fame, but the equanimity of its many friends, the docile but thoughtful people whose location is on that high and mighty regal throne, which is an almost omnipotent throne, the printery, will testify as to the timely and truly beneficial hints received.

I think that even a philologist would have to stop and think a little to identify some of the words in the first column, and the readers who understand the English language only

would think the compositors and proofreaders were getting over the effects of a night off.

I can see no more reason for dividing a word so as to indicate that its root was derived from some dead language than for a man to imitate the antics of a monkey because he is said to have developed from one. The man is now an entirely different being with a different environment, and should be treated in accordance with his modern attainments; and modern words should not be divided according to a language which was not good enough to survive. Some of the Latin and Greek roots can be traced back to earlier languages in which their forms were different, and these are supposed to have developed from the grunts and yelps of men before language was spoken. Why not try to indicate these grunts when we divide words?

C. E. HOLBROOK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1893.

The excursion of Pressmen's Union No. 1, International Typographical Union, was a success in every particular, and the attendance in point of numbers and character was equal to any given so far at beautiful River View. The magnificent watch offered for the most popular lady engaged in the printing industry was won by Miss Annie Kelly, a feeder on the night force in the government printing office pressroom. Miss Kelly is very popular, and had all the hustlers in her favor. The ring was won by Mr. Matthew D. Fenton, a popular young pressman on the *Evening Star*. Johnny Kernher, a pressman in the government printing office, really deserved to win the ring, for he did good work individually, but Fenton, like Miss Kelly, had the benefit of the efforts of such hustlers as Steve Caldwell, of the *Record*, and that lively crowd of young fellows belonging to the electrotypers' union.

Our union desires to return thanks to its many friends among the ink dealers, the pressbuilders, the rollermakers and papermen, who so substantially remembered us, and assures them that their kindness will not be forgotten.

As I intimated previously, Dick Jones, of the *National Tribune*, has taken charge of the pressroom of the *Post*, and the appearance of that paper shows that Messrs. Hulton & Wilkins made no mistake in selecting him for that responsible position. Harry McFarland, second vice of the International Typographical Union, I learn, is to resign his place in the government printing office, to succeed Dick Jones as pressman on the *National Tribune*. This change puts every newspaper pressroom in the city under control of our union, and gives McFarland a position where he will have plenty of time to devote to the duties of his office.

I was agreeably surprised the other day by a visit from my former schoolmate and fellow apprentice, John J. Earhart, now of Cincinnati. John was in Washington looking after some business with the Patent office, and also did quite a stroke with the "Color Printer" while here, most of the best firms subscribing for the work. Earhart is considering an offer—and a fine one it is—to engage in business in New York, where he will have a wider field for his abilities, and I predict for him a success greater than he even expects should he make the change.

The *Evening Star* has put in fourteen Mergenthalers, and the men are being instructed in their use by shifts of two days at a time. Some of them are taking hold with earnestness, while others do not take much stock in learning a new business at this day. The *Post* will put in the machines as soon as their new building is ready, a few weeks only now, and altogether they will have the effect of disarranging the best part of the business in this city for a long time to come.

From my point of view the late convention did wisely in continuing in office the men who have already been tried and found efficient, and I was particularly well pleased at the selection of Wines and McFarland, who have made, I think,

very attentive and good officers. Prescott has developed with the position, and from accounts makes a very good executive.

The extra session of congress has had the effect of recalling all the furloughed men in the government printing office, and everybody out there are now trying to get leave of absence with pay, prior to the rush attending the assembling of congress.

In the contest for sergeant-at-arms of the house, an old-time printer, but of late years one of the best of the resident correspondents here, Samuel Johnson, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, appears to be a winner, and I am with him. Samuel has never forgotten that he was once a union printer, and his pen and his purse have always been used in the defense of union principles. Our able commissioners have awarded the contract for the district printing to Dunlap & Clark, of Philadelphia, and consequently printers who pay taxes here have the supreme satisfaction of seeing their money go to a foreign city to pay for printing that should be done here. So long as we are cursed by such a form of government, just so long will such abuses continue, and it serves us just right for making no effort to rectify it.

MASON.

TYPE ALLOYS.

It is no doubt true that the harder the metal the more serviceable the types. This quality of the metal is not so desirable to prevent wear of the face by ordinary impressions, in the process of printing, as to protect the fine lines from nicks and abrasions, by carelessly laying hard substances, such as mallet, planer, furniture, "shooting stick" and other like materials on the face of the types in "forms" or "galleys." Much valuable type is injured and defaced in this way. It is said that rubber types, of the proper consistence to resist the force of the necessary impressions, will last longer than hardened steel types, so far as impression wear is concerned; that steel plate engravings for fine art work will not receive bright and clear impressions on more than 200,000 sheets, suited to high-toned markets; but most printers know of common types being used for many times that number, giving a fair print, barring the nicks and abrasions of accidents.

This principle is well illustrated in the sand blast, by which files are cut and glass decorated, by first covering with a thin coat of wax, which is carefully removed in the form and manner of the cutting required. The wax is not penetrated. Those who have had occasion to cut paper under pressure know well how often the knife is dulled because of the fine "grit" in the fabric. This "grit," it is said, wears off hard substances much faster than more yielding materials. If one would apply a practical test, let him put a hardened steel plate on the heel of one of his boots, leaving the other heel of equal height and of good sole leather; he will find the gritty sidewalks will wear off the steel plate more rapidly than the leather.

AUSTRIA'S NATIONALITY.

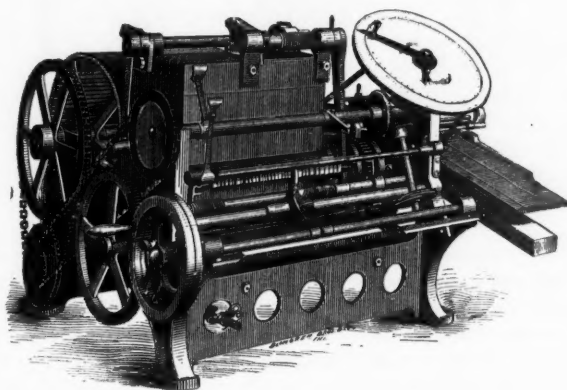
Foreigners are wont to classify Austria among the German countries. As a matter of fact her German-speaking population is but limited, and annually losing ground. The increase in population among the German inhabitants of Austria is but 5.17 per thousand per year; the increase with the Italians in Austria is 5.92, and with the Slavonic races 7.93. Of 100 marriageable women in the German districts of Austria, forty-one find husbands; among the Slavonic races the percentage is fifty-two. One of the reasons for this showing is that in the German districts of Austria the economic management of affairs is almost prohibitory to marriage among the younger sons and daughters of the peasants. The homestead goes to the eldest son, whose brothers and sisters become his servants. Among the Slavs the family property is equally divided among all children after the death of the father, and each one is allowed to begin housekeeping on his own hook.

TYPE MAKING AND SETTING BY MACHINERY.

As a chronicler of inventions for composing, and making and composing printing types, THE INLAND PRINTER aims to be scrupulously fair in presenting the special claims set forth by each inventor, without prejudice, that the craft, which is most interested, may judge the merits of all from their own best formed judgments.

Accompanying this article is an illustration of the recently allowed patents on the Logo-Typer, the invention of S. D. Carpenter, an old-time western printer-editor. The thesis of this invention sets up principles of construction, operation and effects differing from all other cognate machines.

The whole mechanism, aside from the galley table, is about twenty inches square, and some thirteen inches high, weighing about two hundred pounds. The parts are few—several of which perform dual or multiplex movements, synchronously, really resolvable into a unity of motion, so that it may be said there are really but two motions required, one to set the cylinder, the other to make the cast and remove it to alignment in the line being composed; the entire results of closing the mold, comprising the proper intaglio of the cylinder at the mouth of the casting mold, percussively injecting the metal, then suddenly opening the mold and removing the character cast to place, constitutes practically but one motion by one



wheel, and the movements thus described constitute the whole movements necessary, except to turn the line from a horizontal to a vertical position, as the types should stand on a galley, and this will be done automatically—leaving nothing to do by hand except to transfer the types from the galley when full to a standing galley, in the usual way.

Patents have been allowed for two modes of operation, one by two levers (sufficient to secure any character instantly, from many thousands on the cylinder); the other made by keys, each key controlling sixty characters, without extra motion or mechanism—the keys being arranged in cognate circles—all having the same arrangements of the unit on the left, by tens; the tenth key in the center of each circle will enable the novice to select any key from a large number in five minutes of pupilage. Either of these modes may be used, the effect being the same in both cases.

It is believed that the lever system secures the greater rapidity, since the cylinder may be more safely manipulated by hand, to ease up for and protect the stops, etc. In this system the average per motion of the hands will give seven ems, ranging from one to fourteen ems. Thus, an expert, who by force of constant habit has memorized a large portion of the most useful and common words, by sixty movements per minute will score 25,200 ems an hour, or 252,000 ems in ten hours. One less trained, at thirty movements per minute, would score 126,000 ems in ten hours; at fifteen motions per minute, the result would be 63,000 ems in ten hours; while the beginner, before the close of the first day, ought to make an average of ten movements per minute, or at the rate of 42,000 ems in ten

hours. Even five movements per minute, average, would give 21,000 ems per day, without any memorization, since a full diagram of the intaglio cylinder matrices is placed before the operator, in bold black-faced type, the diagram being arranged, not only in alphabetical, but in rhythmical order—whole words and many fragmentary sentences being available by one movement. As soon as the eye catches the word, part of word or character required, he will find on the right and left the exact number on the key, or on the sector for stops. The following, which the inventor claims to be the best feature of his invention, will give an idea of the whole scheme.

15 Able..... 1	24 Ailed..... 12	24 Accrete.... 2	20 Ability.... 1
22 Babble... 3	24 all told.... 17	42 all complete 18	30 absurdity.. 2
24 boggle.... 13	13 Bald..... 7	38 By the heat 9	30 Barbarity.. 6
20 bicycle.... 14	13 bold..... 9	13 beat..... 6	33 bombast... 7
31 charitable. 15	17 called..... 13	12 beet..... 7	22 Celerity.... 8
29 constable.. 17	16 could..... 15	18 Conceit.... 11	22 charity.... 9
24 Dabble.... 17	17 culled..... 16	25 concrete... 12	25 chastity... 10
16 Edible..... 22	16 Doled..... 12	18 Defeat..... 13	26 Declivity.. 12
23 eligible.... 23	18 dulled..... 14	18 discreet... 15	23 docility.... 13

It will thus be seen that as each word, part of word or phrase is in some line and some column on the cylinder, and as the column is numbered on the left of each character and the line on the right thereof, that if the cylinder be moved longitudinal or rotarial to those numbers on the keys or the sectors, the exact character desired will be obtained. These motions are instantly made. Having all characters in rhythmic sound and alphabetical order before the operator, on this system the time necessary for selection must be very scant, and more than compensated by the width of cast at each selection, for the average on the exposed gamut would be about seven ems to an impulse of the hand; whereas, by single letter selection, including spacing, the number of movements would be twenty-one. In the course of a few months' practice, a large memorization will have been assured, when the speed would be phenomenal. In the use of parts of words, whole words and phrases, no attention to spelling need delay the operator, for the maker of the machine sets the types, and secures absolutely correct orthography.

Logotype figures are also provided, from 1 to near 400 consecutively, and in the use of round numbers the operator may set from 500, 1,000, etc., up to 500,000,000,000 by a single motion, while space rules are cast with figures on the right and the left, from 1 to 0, so that rule and figure work may be rapidly and correctly composed in any width from half an inch to ten inches.

The inventor has secured patents on arrangement and operation for "long distance" type making and setting, so that telegraphic dispatches may be transmitted any required distance, to 1,000 miles, and produced in ready-set types in the various offices that may enter the association. This is claimed to be as simple as telegraphy, and requires no machinery extra—nothing but to attach certain magnets and provide a suitable cable for the transmission of sufficient power to move stop pins, the size of a lead pencil—the machines being run by local power, and when the dispatches are transmitted, the current to be switched off from the common line, and the machine used for other work. The inventor has one simple rule for "spacing out," which, while he does not claim it dispenses with all and any hand work, believes that one corrector can keep pace with ten operators at their best.

The inventor vouches that any of his work can be corrected or "run over," as well as in hand-set types, and that his invention is suited to all classes of work in any sized types, from pearl to pica.

Only one operator is required to work this machine.

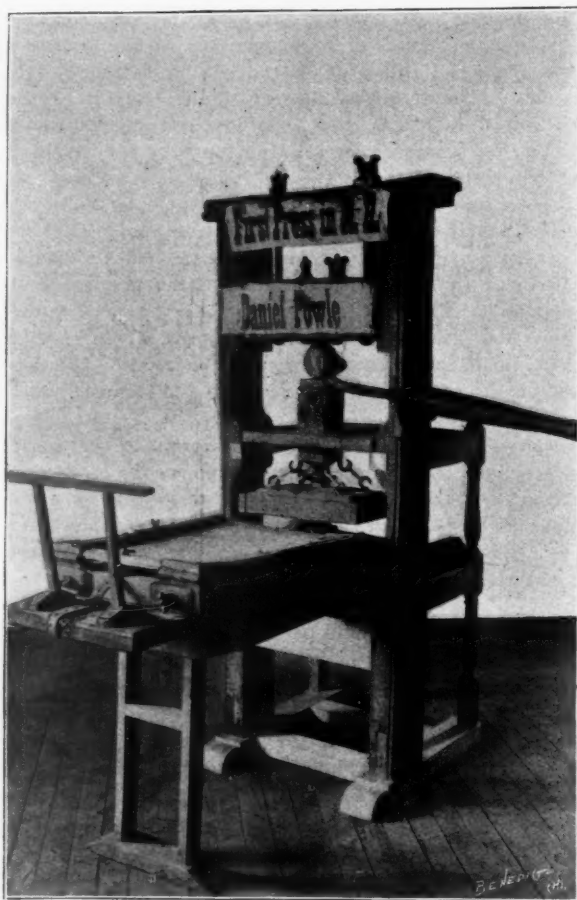
These claims are certainly extraordinary, and it seems they are worthy of investigation by those interested.

Mr. Carpenter, the inventor, is an old western publisher and a life-long printer, and besides has been an inventor of considerable note. He has long been a publisher in this state and Wisconsin, and is well known throughout the northwest. He anticipates exhibiting the machine at the World's Fair.

NOTES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.



EXTREMES meet in the White City. The World's Fair is not merely a gathering of the nations, an exposition of the best present-day products of human genius and industry. It is in a sense a congress of the ages, and side by side with the marvelous mechanical devices of today are shown the crude makeshifts of former years. It is by contrast that the greatest lesson of the Fair is taught. Without a reminder of the past the achievements of the present would lose something of their interest. Old principles applied in a new way seem more wonderful when in juxtaposition with the same old principles applied in the way of our forefathers. The marvels of beauty in the Art building are enhanced by the awkward



but priceless relics in La Rabida convent. The delicate textile fabrics in the Manufactures building have an added beauty when compared with the coarse manufactures of old that are here and there to be seen in the park. Even the old Liberty Bell, cracked and mute in the Pennsylvania building, lends inspiration to the services of patriotic song and speech that are held on the grounds.

Thus, in Machinery hall a couple of old-time presses recall in a forcible way the early days of printing, and illustrate the difficulties that once attended the issuance of books and papers. In comparison with the highly improved presses by which they are surrounded, they look like helpless pigmies in a race of giants, as ill-fitted to do the work of the present day as an infant would be to fill the place of a sturdy man endowed with almost boundless strength and capacity. One is a unique

hand press, 151 years old. "Once I was young and spry as any of my name," says the line of antique type that is run off on it as souvenirs for the curious thousands. "Now I am old and slow, but I get there just the same." Yes, but its pace is not that of the nineteenth century, which wants to see completed papers dropped off as rapidly as they can be counted.

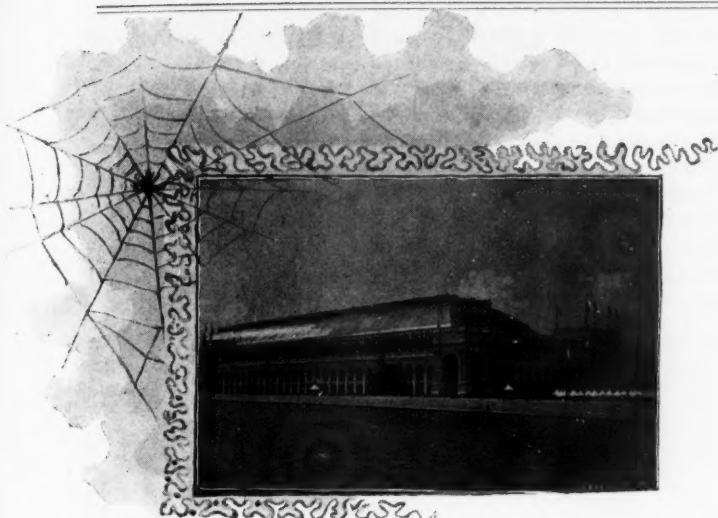


Built by Thomas Draper in Boston in 1742, battered and broken and bearing the marks of years of constant service, it looks like a veteran propped up on artificial legs, and creaking and groaning that the crowd may have their mementoes. It was the first printing press used in New Hampshire, having been purchased by Daniel Fowle, October 7, 1756, afterward owned by John Melcher, New Hampshire's first state printer, and still later by Frank W. Miller, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It was viewed by hundreds of thousands at the Centennial, and after its day of glory was relegated to a cellar, from which



obscurity it was rescued by the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of New York, and placed on exhibition.

A curious feature of the old press is the two cabbage-like pads that once served to ink the type in place of the roller now used for that purpose. They rest on the top of the frame and few perhaps who look at the relic, surmise what they are for.



How delicately half-tones inked with the pads would "work"! The type used, too, are of interest as being of equal age with the press, with s's like f's and diphthongs united. Some of the display type accompanying the old press bear the name of Caxton, one of the oldest typesetters in Great Britain. Others were whittled out of lead by a former owner of the press and tacked on wooden blocks.

Another old citizen is the Ramage press, not far distant in the exhibit of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, the Chicago typesetters. It, too, lays claim to one hundred and fifty years, and has a war record like a pensioned veteran. It was probably in use when Uncle Sam was in swaddling clothes and is almost identical with the press in the Smithsonian Institution, which was used by Benjamin Franklin. The press was used by the Confederate States government in Columbia, South Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia, during the war, and on it large amounts of Confederate money were printed. It was on this machine that Gen. Robert E. Lee's farewell speech to his army was printed, and for the last twenty years the press has run off a daily newspaper. Prior to its purchase by Barnhart Brothers & Spindler from G. W. Charlotta & Son, of Elkin, North Carolina, a pressman, seventy-eight years old, worked the machine in Columbia for years, his term of service beginning fifty-two years ago.



The frame is wood and the runways iron, the whole being the prototype of the Washington hand press of the present time. The wooden frame is about six feet high and the iron bed is fourteen and one-half by twenty inches in size. The bed takes two pages of a five-column newspaper, but it requires two impressions. The bed is pushed by hand on a wooden

track covered by iron. The press is apparently considered too precious to be touched by the masses and is carefully protected by a glass case. It and its less favored companion stand as mute witnesses of a day of "comps" and pressmen long since gone by and almost forgotten.

Not far distant in Machinery hall from these odd machines is the latest claimant for popular attention in the way of a press—the North web feeding printing press. The machine exhibited is the first one manufactured and the claim is made for it that it is the only simple bed and platen press in the world that prints from a web in one or more colors and from one or more forms without the addition or removal of any part or appliance. The machine is so compact as to be inconspicuous and so quiet in its operations as scarcely to attract a passing notice. It is an exceptionally clever application of old principles, printing from one to four colors and capable, it is said, of making from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions an hour. Everything about the press is automatic. The ink trough is divided by movable disks according to the number of colors to be used and the fluid is fed on a roller similarly divided. The forms for making the different color impressions are arranged side by side, and by a simple device the feed takes the paper from one form to another to receive the various impressions. The press once properly set the color plates must of necessity



register and the completed sheets are cut off as they leave the last form. The pressmen who operated the old Campbell and Ramage presses, could they see the roll of paper fed in at one end of the silent machine and issuing in many-colored sheets, properly trimmed, at the other, would doubtless look with a certain contempt on the be-levered, plodding presses of their time and think the halcyon days of the job printer were at hand.

The exhibit of T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, of paper cutters and bookbinders' machinery, in P and Q, 35, Machinery hall, is of especial interest. Nineteen machines, one of them a fifty-six-inch self-clamp cutter, are shown. These include embosser, trimmer, steam board cutter, roller and job backers, table shears, standing presses, case smoother, round-corner cutters and lever cutting machine. What will strike the average visitor as of most interest is the great machine for embossing book covers. To illustrate the strength of the machine the firm makes on the spot unique souvenirs for visitors. Circular blocks of black walnut three and a half inches in diameter and five-eighths of an inch thick are put in a form and subjected to a pressure of 200 tons. The wood fiber is compressed about three-sixteenths of an inch, leaving the building stamped in bold relief on the surface of the disk surrounded by a neat

inscription. The chief machines used in the making of books are thus shown in small compass and the visitor is given an ocular demonstration of how some of the work is actually done.

From the presses, the linotype machines, the typefoundry exhibits and the various other machines used in the art of printing it is but a step to the magnificent exhibit illustrating all the steps in the intricate process of making paper. This is regarded as one of the curiosities of the building, and scores crowd around the vats and the long line of rollers on which the prepared pulp is carried and dried till it emerges from the other end and is reeled off as finished paper. It is this sort of exhibit, where the public can see made the articles that are daily handled, that excite the most interest at the Fair. Machinery hall is thus perhaps the most popular building on the grounds. It affords hundreds of object lessons that the people remember when all recollection of the manufactured goods has passed away. To see the white sheet on which a newspaper is printed is one thing. To see the white pulp scarcely thicker than water carried from the great vats to the machine which separates the material from which the paper is made from the water that carries it, and thence hurried along over and under a multitude of steam-heated rollers in a sheet as even as it is possible to make it, divided evenly and rolled up ready for use in the requisite width, is quite another thing. It is safe enough to say that in no paper mill can be found a plant more complete or one that will tell more in as narrow a compass of that of which the public uses so much and knows so little.

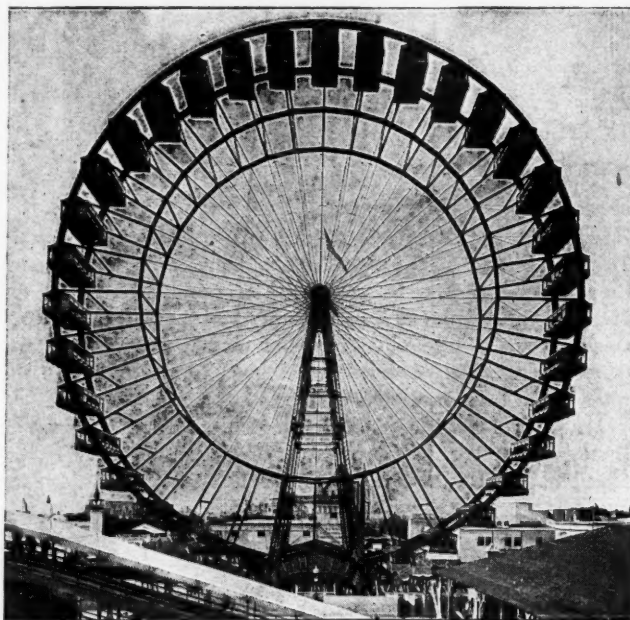
Apropos of the old Liberty Bell already mentioned. It hangs, or rather rests, just within the main entrance to the Pennsylvania State building, and is a veritable shrine to which thousands daily make a pilgrimage. Guarded by its special detail of police, it is apparently the most precious thing in Jackson Park. People crowd around it, look at the brazen tongue that tolled for freedom, examine the crack that marks its side and copy the inscription on it. They have seen what is as precious to the American people as is the Magna Charta to the English. It is the one thing in the Pennsylvania building that engrosses attention. The crowd sees that and is satisfied. To a few La Rabida convent, with its Columbus relics, is the shrine of the Fair; to the many the Pennsylvania building, with "Old Liberty," is. It once spoke for a new-born nation



and the children of the nation now pay it homage in its temporary home. Referring to old principles newly applied, the great Ferris wheel in the Midway Plaisance is one of the best examples on the grounds. Hundreds of thousands of people look at the vast structure turning slowly on its axle, wonder at its construction

and marvel at the ease with which it turns on its great shaft. So vast a wheel they never saw before and may never again. Two hundred and sixty-four feet high! How can an axle turn it? It does not. The ponderous thing is turned by an ingenious system of cogs on the periphery of the wheel, and therein rests its peculiarity.

It was conceived about two years ago by Mr. Ferris, and it is not generally known that the completion of the wheel is largely due to Mrs. Ferris. At a banquet given to a number of engineers, D. H. Burnham said that nothing proposed by engineers was original. This set Mr. Ferris thinking, and he resolved to get up something new. The idea of the wheel came to him, and for upward of two years he labored with it, often discouraged and as often cheered and encouraged by Mrs. Ferris. The completed wheel is a triumph of engineering skill. It is a marvel to those who ride on it, and competent engineers say that 2,000 people in its thirty-six cars have no more effect in disturbing the working of the great wheel than a fly would in arresting the motion of one's hand.



MOLTEN WOOD A PRACTICAL SUCCESS.

A RECENT issue of *L'Intermédiaire des Imprimeurs* contains a large illustration with a certificate signed by Léon Sézanne to prove that it was cast from melted wood by the process which was described in *THE INLAND PRINTER* some time ago. The picture has every appearance of having been printed from an ordinary electrotype, and speaking of it the editor of *L'Intermédiaire* says: "We have received from the inventors new specimens of melted wood that are absolutely marvelous. The illustration shown has been reproduced in melted wood from a wood engraving. Everything has been reproduced with marvelous fidelity, even to an imperfection in the sky in the original which is equally distinct in the cast. We have tried specimens with circular and band saws and find them work remarkably well in the cast wood which takes a polish like agate and can be sawed or bored without splintering. It appears to us that most marvelous articles can be cast from melted wood. E. Desormes, who has followed with much interest this process of manufacturing printing material from molten wood will publish an article in detail in the next number with proofs of their correctness. From what we have seen, it now appears absolutely certain that M. Desormes was quite correct in his article published in *L'Intermédiaire* stating that a process had been discovered by which wood could be melted and cast like lead. The inventors, Messrs. Bizouard & Lenoir have offered to give us an opportunity to make the experiment ourselves under their directions and we intend to publish the result thereof in our next number, together with specimens of the work executed by ourselves."

THE dome of the new Greenwich (England) Observatory is to be covered with a papier-maché roof, which although it will be much lighter than the old zinc or copper covering, will still weigh, with its iron beams and braces, about twenty tons.

SOME INITIAL DESIGNS.

BELOW we present some varying styles of initial letters, which are worthy of study and comparison. The graceful designs by Miss Morrison have that peculiar touch which obtains in designs made by women, and show a capability for much stronger work. Mr. Traver is somewhat conventional in the initials submitted. The letter "T" is placed



DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE INLAND PRINTER BY MISS ANNA W. MORRISON, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

too far back in its bed of ornamentation. It is well to remember that an initial letter is supposed to form part of a word and there is no sense in having it appear on a page as if it had darted back like a shrimp from the context. A critic, however,



DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE INLAND PRINTER BY CHARLES W. TRAVER, CHICAGO.

suggests that this initial would work out well in three colors—the stipple groundwork in a light tint, the fern leaves in lower left hand corner in black, and the letter "T," with the word which it completes, in a strong, bright color, letting the word

print over the stipple. This would do away with the objection made.

Mr. Will Bradley is now among the elect in book decorators. His style is classic and modeled to the taste of the admirers of the works of John Morris.



DESIGNED BY WILL H. BRADLEY FOR SOUVENIR EDITION OF THE COLUMBIAN ODE, BY HARRIET MONROE.

INTERVIEWS WITH CHICAGO EMPLOYING PRINTERS RESPECTING THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

TO arrive at a just estimate of the opinions and probable action of the employers of Chicago on the presentation of the demand for a nine-hour day—if the vote shortly to be cast is in favor of it—a representative of THE INLAND PRINTER waited upon a number of the leading houses, the result being appended. It will be readily seen that the action of the United Typothetæ, at its meeting in September, will be the keynote for the future utterance of the employers.

Mr. Henneberry, of Donohue & Henneberry, said: "The condition of business for some time does not argue favorably for the proposed reduction. The small amount of work, small margin allowed employers on contracts, general depression throughout the trade, and competition all speak loudly against it. Six years ago one of the chief arguments against the decrease was that only ninety per cent of the capital invested would be employed; in other words, the output would be ten per cent less. Another factor which will cause employers to antagonize the proposition will be the effect such a reduction would have on kindred trades, there being several closely allied to the printers—bookbinders, engravers, electrotypers, pressmen, etc.: the granting of the nine-hour day to the printers would eventually lead the others to ask for it. If the business was in anything like a profitable shape and under different financial conditions, and all the allied printing trades should ask for the shorter day, there is a possibility of the request being considered. But for one branch (and that not the most profitable to the employer) of half a dozen trades all depending on each other to ask for it is absurd. The reason it was possible for the cigarmakers to get eight hours was simply because there were no allied trades to hamper them. The printers are unwise in their demand for nine hours these panicky times. The gradual reduction plan I have not considered and cannot comment upon, but it seems to contain some elements of common sense."

Andrew McNally, of Rand McNally & Company, said: "I believe we all work too many hours, but we are drifting in a current that it is impossible to direct and which flows too swiftly for us to change the existing order of things. A reduction of hours would not necessarily stop at the composing room. It would have to apply to every department. Such a reduction without a corresponding reduction in wages would result in a loss of \$35,000 per annum in wages alone to the Rand-McNally Company. Add to this the loss of time in which the plant would be idle, and in other ways the total would foot up to \$50,000. Large manufacturers of the country are considering the advisability of shutting down their factories until times become better. In that event the loss to business will be far-reaching and wages will naturally fall in every trade and calling. The composing room is the least profitable of any department in the printing industry, and the feeling has

been growing that the present scale for ten hours should be reduced. It is notable that firms engaged in a strictly printing business rarely acquire a competency. Firms which have gradually drifted into some special line, and do not depend upon the printer only indirectly, have proved the only successful ones. There will be an opportune time when, if taken advantage of by all trades in the industry, the change could be made. Gradual reduction commends itself, and the more gradual the sooner the shorter day will prevail."

"If the printers in reducing hours also reduce wages—give nine hours' work for nine hours' pay—there may not be so much objection," said Mr. Leon Hornstein, of Hornstein Brothers. "A reduction of hours without a corresponding reduction of wages would be in the nature of a revolution. A gradual reduction of the workday by subtracting a fraction of an hour daily each year would be in the line of evolution. It is by evolution, not revolution, that such changes are made in the business world. Should wages be reduced to conform to the hours, then increases in the future would be regulated by the supply of printers."

"I do not see how a nine-hour day can be maintained in justice to the union employers till all offices employ union men and the nine-hour rule or custom is universally established," said J. C. Winship. "Men who buy printing, like those who buy any other commodity, seek the cheapest market, and the employer in Chicago or any other center who gives ten hours' pay for nine hours' work will be at a great disadvantage compared with the man at a point where ten hours' work is given for ten hours' pay. The percentage against the place running the short day will eventually result in destroying it as a market for any but local work."

Mr. Cameron, of Cameron, Amberg & Co., said: "Demand and supply regulate wages. If the printers are willing to work even eight hours a day with a reduction of wages, all well and good. There is no money in the business. As fast as we make a dollar it goes into new machinery. Only people engaged in some special line are making money. Any reduction, gradual or otherwise, should be accompanied with a reduction of wages."

Mr. Stromberg, of Stromberg, Allen & Co.: "If everybody pays it, we will. If others can afford it, it follows that we can, provided we get higher prices for our work. At all events business would be disorganized for a year or two. Gradual reduction is not worth considering. If a change is to be made, it should be for an hour. A proportionate reduction in wages would bring less opposition to the measure."

W. B. Conkey, of the W. B. Conkey Company, said: "I do not see how a reduction of hours can be brought about without a reduction of wages and a consequent decrease in every department of the business. If the printers are given nine hours it must be extended to the bookbinders, pressmen and other employes. I feel that the salaries now paid are no more than enough to meet the needs of the employes, and a reduction would entail more or less hardship. The pay rolls of the heads of the departments and their assistants throughout the business amounts to over \$200,000 yearly. To decrease the hours ten per cent would entail a loss in this direction of \$20,000 without considering the numerous other persons employed. The Conkey Company pays \$35,000 a year rental to me. The buildings being in use only nine hours, there would be a loss of \$3,500 in this item. Without considering the many other losses, here is \$23,500 which must be lost by somebody. It cannot be charged to our customers, as prices are now as high as competition will permit. The financial condition is not one of confidence, and by November 1 there is no telling what may happen. If it were not for the World's Fair catalogues we would have very little to do. I feel that ten hours is too long to work, but there must be a radical change in a great many things before employing printers can see their way clear to run their business on a nine-hour system, and then it must be universal and a demand for it be made by kindred

trades in the printing industry. Gradual reduction should come in the same way—by universal action and by all kinds of business working to that end."

William Johnston, of the William Johnston Printing Company, had not heard of the contemplated reduction and declined to venture an opinion.

Henry O. Shepard, president of the Henry O. Shepard Company, said: "The short-day agitation is in line with the spirit of the times, and I do not think there is any printing house which is opposed to the nine-hour day during a dull season if it be made to apply without exception. We have active enough competition now to keep us on the 'qui vive' without being differentiated against on the short-day question. We experience enough of that differentiation when other houses are allowed to employ union and non-union men indiscriminately—the latter at wages much below the scale. You say the question of wages will come later? If this means the making of an unchangeable law for nine hours, I think nothing I can say, or anyone in my position can say, is of any importance. Employers will feel they might as well fight the movement first as last, believing the fight would come on the question of wages at any rate. I want to do what is right and I want to see the boys prosper. Business is in bad shape, and I trust that good feeling will prevail and an understanding be arrived at that will settle the question finally. Yes, I opposed the nine-hour demand made a few years ago, and would oppose it again under similar circumstances. It was a purely local movement, coupled with a demand that the weekly wages should remain the same. I do not think the men spoke very strongly in justification of that strike at any time. I am always open for a consultation with the officers of the union, or with the printers in my office, and presume the hours will be adjusted without any serious friction. The plan of gradual reduction is, I think, calculated to bring about the change with the least disturbance and the least opposition."

R. R. Donnelley, of R. R. Donnelley Sons Company: "Anything to the disadvantage of the employer is certainly not to the advantage of the employe. Small offices with two or three employes regulate the prices the larger offices receive. The shorter day would not be recognized by smaller offices which the union does not control. It is the large firms which furnish the work for the journeymen. Time employes cannot afford to work for less than they are receiving, and employers cannot pay more and live. To meet the difference, higher prices would have to be charged our customers, which they would not stand. If the union would permit its members to work by the hour, then the hours could be regulated by the amount of work. Instead of laying off men the hours could be reduced to eight, or even seven, thus dividing up the work by benefiting the unemployed by not increasing the number of idle printers. Piecemen cannot make fair wages in ten hours. Every agitation of this kind must be met with war if necessary, and if not successful, it will simply be the eventual closing down of the business. All those things which disorganize trade simply lessen the amicable relations between employer and employe."

AN EDITOR'S BAD BREAK.

The Boston *Traveller* tells of how an editor lost two subscribers. They wrote to ask him his remedy for their respective troubles. No. 1, a happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them safely over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchard from the myriads of grasshoppers. The editor framed his answers upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No. 1, who was blessed with the twins, read in reply to his query: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames a few minutes, will speedily be settled." No. 2, plagued with grasshoppers, was told to "Give a little castor oil and rub their gums gently with a bone ring."

THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION CONVENTION.

ON the evening of June 19, the fifth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union was informally opened at Eureka hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. The entire affair was under the immediate supervision of local President Welage, assisted by James McKenna, John Murray, Harry Hopkins, Harry Mormondon, J. Hummel, John Sullivan, John Hunter, George Sommer, Edward Inloes, George Narin and George Prathers, all of the local union. After an address by President Welage, which was enthusiastically received, the party sat down and did ample justice to an elaborate menu. Impromptu speeches followed and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was experienced by all.

On Tuesday the annual session began in the convention hall of the Grand Hotel, John C. Hummel, chairman of the committee of arrangements, in a brief speech introducing B. J. Welage, president of the Cincinnati Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 11, who welcomed the delegates and visitors and then introduced Major Joseph Gaul who addressed the delegates on behalf of Mayor Mosby who was absent from the city. The salient features of the report of President Galoskowsky were reference to the nine-hour question and the grading of wages for apprentices. There was, however, no other reference to the question of wages. The report of Secretary-Treasurer James Gilson showed that there is a membership of 2,300 pressmen and 900 feeders. The cash on hand now amounts to \$2,460. Eight pressmen's and nine feeders' unions have been organized during the past year. There were ninety-two unions represented at the convention.

The delegates visited the establishments of Russell-Morgan and the Ault & Wiborg Company. The two firms got up the very elegant souvenir which was presented to each of the delegates. Mr. Wiborg chaperoned the party and explained the different processes of mixing inks, and the operations of the presses, and the Russell-Morgan Company presented each delegate with three packs of their finest brands of playing cards.

Wednesday afternoon a visit was paid to Coney Island, where a reception took place, and in the evening a business meeting was held at the Grand Hotel. During the meeting local President B. J. Welage, of Covington, was presented with an elegant gold charm, bearing the address of the donors. On the reverse side is the emblem of the union, which was originally designed by him. Mr. Welage was quite surprised at receiving the gift, but recovered in time to reply in a neat speech appropriate to the occasion.

In the convention on Thursday morning formal action was taken on the nine-hour question. Fred Barth, of St. Louis, offered the following resolution, which was reported on favorably by the Committee on Appeals:

WHEREAS, It has become evident that a shorter working day should be created, for which purpose legislation will be needed, and yet very little progress is possible under the present laws; be it

Resolved, That the International Printing Pressmen's Union declare itself in favor of a shorter working day. Be it further

Resolved, That said resolutions be submitted to the Executive Council, and that said committee confer with the employing printers and decide upon a plan to advance or establish the much-sought shorter working day. And, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That said Executive Council notify all subordinate lodges of their decision, that it may be left to a popular vote of all the unions for final action.

At the afternoon session a committee consisting of H. C. McFarland, John S. Leander, Oscar Bailey, H. M. Ives and W. S. Duniway, from the International Typographical Union, presented a resolution, the substance of which was:

Our convention in Chicago last week passed resolutions instructing this committee to proceed to Cincinnati to see if we could induce the International Union of Printing Pressmen to again join with us. The International Typographical Union is composed of printers and pressmen, and it is at their instruction that we are here. We want to offer such steps as will once more bring us all together.

But in this way: The Typographical Union and the Pressmen's Union to have their own organizations for business. We would meet hereafter in

the same cities, and each body would have its separate convention hall, and transact its own business, but there would be one general body, and we would be much stronger.

The International Printing Pressmen's Union rejected this overture, at the same time welcoming all pressmen to its ranks.

In the evening the local union entertained the delegates and visitors by a banquet at the Grand Hotel, under the immediate supervision of John C. Hummel, B. J. Welage, John Sullivan, Henry Hopkins, George Sommer, John Hunter and Ben Speckbaugh.

After the dinner was disposed of the party gave way to speeches, songs and stories. The toastmaster was John C. Hummel, who ably held the office.

Prominent among those who were called upon, and responded, were:

"Printing—Past and Present," Robert J. Morgan.

"Our Guests," Hon. W. J. O'Neil.

"I. P. P. U.," Theo. Galoskowsky.

"The Ideal Pressman," B. J. Welage.

"The Printer, the Press, and Printing Ink," Frank B. Wiborg.

"Paper—Its Manufacture, Past and Present," Henry Snider.

"Any Color, So It's Red," Ed Henderson.

On Friday the election of officers was held, resulting as follows: President, Theo. F. Galoskowsky, of St. Louis; first vice-president, George Sommer, Cincinnati; second vice-president, George M. Youngs, Omaha, Nebraska; third vice-president, J. J. Kennedy, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, James Gelson, New York.

During the session President Galoskowsky was presented with a gold-headed cane, and Secretary Gelson with a complete office outfit.

Friday evening the delegates were treated to a moonlight excursion on the Ohio river by the Fair Play Athletic Club.

On Saturday a carriage ride through the city was given, visiting all prominent buildings, the suburbs, a visit to the Art Museum, Burner Woods, Eden Park, and the Zoölogical Garden, where a photograph of the delegates (who had remained to the end of the programme) was taken.

An elegant lunch had been prepared by the Cincinnati Helpers' and Pressfeeders' Union, No. 7, at the "Zoo." Two hundred and ten delegates and members were present at the reception.

On Sunday another carriage ride was given, this time to Covington, Kentucky, visiting the Latonia race track, stopping at the home of B. J. Welage, president of No. 11, then to Newport, Kentucky, visiting Fort Thomas, Covington water works and reservoirs, and other prominent places, thus closing an enjoyable and busy week.

The next convention will be held at Toronto, Canada.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Slip your work and take a day off
Where the meadow daisies grow;
Get your rod an' wander 'way off,
Where the rippled rivers flow!

Birds are singin'—
Skies are blue;
An' them skies—
They bend for you!

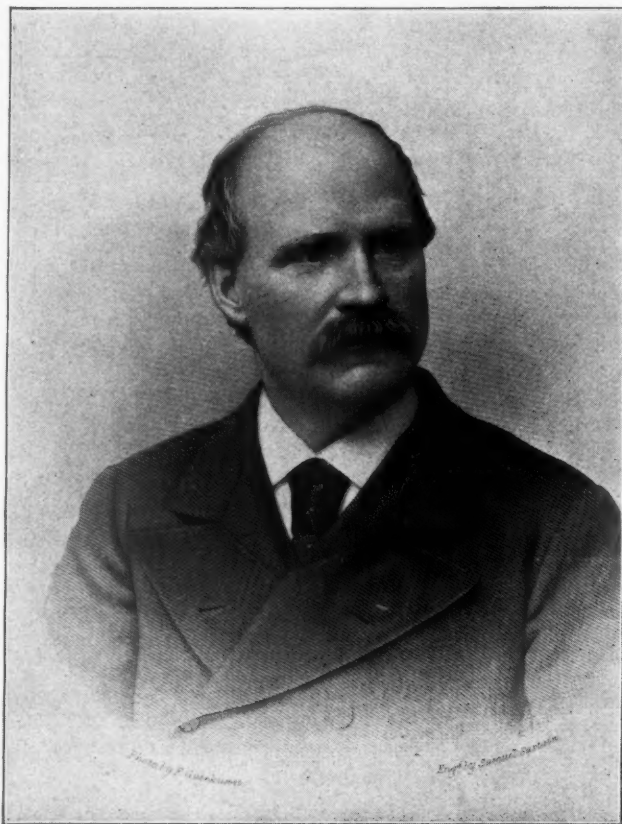
What's the use o' all the hurry?
What's the use o' all the strife?
Better spice your daily worry
With the sweeter things o' life!

Winds are blowin'
Violets blue;
An' them violets
Bloom for you!

—Atlanta Constitution.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

THE announcement of the death of A. J. Drexel, which occurred suddenly on June 30, at Carlsbad, Germany, was received with profound concern. He was the head of the Philadelphia banking firm of A. J. Drexel & Co., of which Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, and Drexel, Harjes & Co., of Paris, are branches, and was born in Philadelphia in 1826, and, long before he was through with his school studies, at the age of thirteen, he entered the banking establishment of his father, the late Francis M. Drexel, established on Third street, below Market, January 1, 1838. Since then the history



of the great financial establishment has been the history of Mr. Drexel's life. Its progress and growth, its high repute, its wide influence and the extent of its operations are well known.

Of the many admirable qualities which gave Mr. Drexel prominence in business life, the first of these may be said to be his breadth of views as a banker. The houses which bear his name are essentially money-furnishing establishments, their principal transactions being the supply of capital for individual and corporate enterprises or needs—for government use, national, state and municipal—and for times of public emergency. In all such negotiations, but especially those of a large or public nature, Mr. Drexel had a quick and intuitive perception, his mind taking in all the prominent bearings of the proposition at once, and enabling him to decide promptly what course should be taken, and with him what should be done took notice not only of the interest of his own banks, but evinced just and generous regard for the interests of the client and the public also, whenever the negotiations had a public side.

On all sides his name is revered and his memory honored, by none more so than the printing craft who have testified by appropriate resolutions their sense of loss sustained. His great wealth he has left largely in charitable bequests after due provision for relatives and employes. The funeral was held

July 19 from the family residence, Philadelphia. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour. The body was placed in the Drexel Mausoleum in Woodlands Cemetery.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE.

THERE is no machinery at the World's Fair that commands more attention than the typesetting devices. The inventions there represent several different principles, all radically opposed to each other. A machine little known to the craft at large, but which is apt to create a furor some day, is the Lanston monotype, which casts separate type of the usual commercial form, at the same time setting them in justified lines, the operation being controlled by strips of paper containing small round holes which have previously been punched by another machine or keyboard. This keyboard is separate from the casting machine, the operations of which it governs, and may be located in another room if necessary. It contains 245 keys, 225 of which are for caps, small caps, lower case, italics and punctuation marks, each division being of a different color. The remaining keys are for spacing and justifying. During the process of perforating the roll of paper, lines are completed in the same manner as on the Paige. An indicator and a tiny bell call attention to the line being nearly full. A little dial just above the keyboard registers the number of spaces that have been used in the line. By another dial the operator learns just how many thousandths of an inch the line is short, and by touching the proper justifying keys swells the size of each space already used, and perfectly fills the line. Spaces can be increased or decreased, this being the only machine known which will thin-space a line as in hand composition.

The roll of paper is placed in the casting machine backward, the period at the end of a paragraph being the first character cast, and so on. As each letter is cast, by an ingenious device it is placed into a galley. The justification of the lines is as perfect as the average justification by hand.

The keyboard is simply a typewriter, and can be operated by anyone after a few hours' instruction in justification, which is mechanical, the operator following the indications made by the machine itself.

The keyboard performs its work independently of the size or kind of type the copy is to be set in. To do this the operator must know in advance the number of ems required to each line, and the machine is set to the required length, measured in ems, regardless of the size of type used. With thirty ems to the line, the matter cast in pica will be represented by a line five inches long. Nonpareil type with the same number of ems gives a line 2½ inches long, and so on in proportion for every size of type between the above. If a combination of sizes in one page is required, the operator can arrange spaces to permit two lines of one size, or parts of lines, to be placed end to end, thus making the line the same length as that of the larger type.

The speed of the machine is as great, if not greater, than the ordinary typesetting machine running on the same size of body, the number of face molds presented to the one body matrice favoring cooling.

The perfected Lanston keyboard is operated by electricity, and has the power to repeat the same letter or space continuously so long as any one key is held down, on the same principle as the Mergenthaler. In a day of eight hours it is claimed that a fairly good operator can perforate the holes for at least 38,000 ems. One keyboard will more than feed one casting machine, which can cast and justify into lines 35,000 ems in ten hours. The casting machine, being merely mechanical, will run continuously. One machinist can superintend four machines.

The Lanston seems to be adapted especially for bookwork and circulars. The inventor has in view the working of the

keyboard by telegraph, one operator working the keys in Chicago, say, and the machine perforating the holes in all newspaper offices within a radius of 500 miles.

The principle on which the Lanston works is a good one and worthy of investigation.

A machine is being constructed which will cast from four different rolls of paper at once. Four sizes of type can be cast at one time, at a speed of 12,000 an hour.

The perforated rolls of paper after being used can be deposited in a vault, the same as is now done with electrotype plates, and if needed in the future can be placed in the casting machine and the same work again accomplished.

TYPOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

ACCORDING to some typo-statisticians there is an average movement of the hand of three feet for each space and letter, and that it takes an average of three letters, including spacing, to make a unit of type measure, called an "em." According to this rule a typesetter who composes 10,000 "ems" per day (much above the average) must make 30,000 hand-motions per day—the hand traveling 90,000 feet, or 17 miles and 24 feet. Others give a rate of hand-movement at two miles for each 1,000 "ems," which is probably not far from correct, as the average typesetter makes many false motions that do not "count on the string."

DECISION ON AWARDING CONTRACT FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

Where the only two newspapers in the county submit to the county board proposals for the public printing for the ensuing year, and the contract is let by the county board to one of them, which has not been published for six months, as required by the statute, the superior court, on appeal from the order of the board, has power to direct the contract to be awarded to the paper which has been published for the required period, though its bid is higher than the one submitted by the paper to which the board let the contract. *Baum vs. Sweeney*, Supreme Court of Washington, 32 Pac. Rep., 778.

COMPETITIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL DESIGNS.

THAT neat little paper, *Printers' Ink*, whose name is synonymous with persistent enterprise, again favors its readers with competitive advertising designs, from four different offices, and says "the principal benefit attained by

"What shall I have for Dessert?" ? ?
 : : Is a Question : :
 That constantly puzzles housewives.
 Nothing is more generally relished than a
 . . DELICIOUS CUSTARD, . .
 And the best results are obtained from using
Bird's : Custard : Powder.
 It makes the most exquisitely flavored
 custard in three minutes, without eggs.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
 One package will make four pints
 of soft custard
! ! ! ! ! All the Leading Grocers sell it.

Composition by W. H. Wright, Jr., Buffalo.

these competitions is in showing in what a variety of ways the same copy may be set. From an inspection of these samples

an advertiser can scarcely fail to be impressed with the importance of giving the typography of his advertisements the most careful attention."



Is a question that constantly puzzles housewives. Nothing is more generally relished than

DELICIOUS CUSTARD

and the best results are obtained from using



BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER

It makes the most exquisitely flavored custard in three minutes, without eggs.

PRICE, 25 CENTS

One package will make four pints of soft custard. All the leading grocers sell it.

Composition by Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati.

"What shall I have for Dessert?"
 is a question that constantly puzzles housewives.
 Nothing is more generally relished than a delicious custard, and the best results are obtained from using
BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER.
 It makes the most exquisitely flavored custard in three minutes, without eggs.

PRICE 25 CENTS.
 One package will make four pints of soft custard.
 ALL THE LEADING GROCERS SELL IT.

Composition by the American Press Association, New York.

"What shall I have for dessert?"
 is a question that constantly puzzles housewives. Nothing is more generally relished than a
DELICIOUS CUSTARD
 and the best results are obtained from using **BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER.**
 It makes the most exquisitely flavored custard in THREE MINUTES, WITHOUT EGGS. Price 25 cents. One package will make four pints of soft custard.
All the leading grocers sell it.

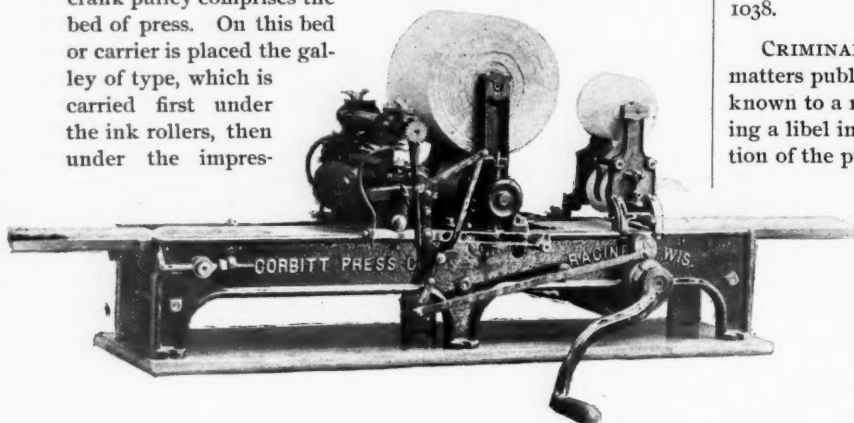
Composition by the Printers' Ink Press, New York.

The Printers' Ink Press compositor seems to have a good conception of the display that will influence purchasers. "Delicious Custard" is delightfully suggestive and gets the prominence due it.

THE CORBITT PROOFPRESS.

A NOTEWORTHY time-saver in the newspaper composing room, where time is so valuable, is the recently introduced Corbitt proofpress, which is controlled by the Corbitt Press Company, of Racine, Wisconsin.

The press is composed of two side frames, parallel with each other, from five to twelve inches apart to suit different sizes of galleys. Between these frames are arranged the impression and ink rollers; also the spool for holding web of paper. An endless belt running over a stationary bed and drawn by a crank pulley comprises the bed of press. On this bed or carrier is placed the galley of type, which is carried first under the ink rollers, then under the impres-



sion cylinder and delivered with the proof on the opposite end. The paper is an endless roll, fed between the impression cylinder and a small guide pulley, keeping it in position ready for use for next galley. A device for taking the "dupe" on colored narrow paper at one operation is also arranged so as to be conveniently attached and used at will. The press being reversible, any number of proofs can be obtained with but one handling of the galley.

The impression cylinder is covered with hard rubber, and is adjustable for taking a light or heavy impression by means of right and left impression screws at either end. This insures evenness of impression with the least possible wear on face of type. The ink rollers are also adjustable, and the ink is perfectly distributed by means of a vibrator worked with lever and cam-wheel. A detachable fountain furnishes ink to a feed roller and the vibrator.

The adjustments are simple, and as perfect as on a large cylinder press.

The points of advantage over the old-style proofpresses are: Self-inking, self-feeding, labor and time saving, perfect work with no waste of paper, and a dry proof.

The Chicago *Herald*, whose motto is that "the best is not too good for it," promptly adopted this time-saver, and has it now in use in its composing room, where its value is appreciated.

RECENT LIBEL DECISIONS.

LIBEL IN ADVERTISEMENT.—To determine whether an advertisement published in a newspaper is libelous, it is proper to read in evidence the entire column of the paper wherein it was published, and thus show its situation and surroundings. *Stafford vs. Morning Journal Association*, Supreme Court of New York, 22 N. Y. Supp., 1008.

PRIVILEGED PUBLICATIONS.—A publication by a newspaper of an article without inquiry is not privileged because received from a regular correspondent. Where a publication is not privileged, malice need not be shown, and absence of it will go only in mitigation of damages. *Schuyler vs. Busbey*, Supreme Court of New York, 23 N. Y. Supp., 102.

LIBEL BY COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.—A false publication by a commercial agency as to the solvency of a business firm is not privileged where the publication sheet is issued to all the

subscribers of the agency without regard to their being creditors of the firm. A false publication that a business firm is insolvent is libelous by itself. *Mitchell vs. Bradstreet Company*, Supreme Court of Missouri, 22 S. W. Rep., 358.

PLEADING AND PROOF OF LIBEL.—When a publication is defamatory on its face, if complainant desires to enlarge its scope, and aggravate its meaning, by proof of facts tending in that direction, the facts should be allowed in his pleadings, on the same principle which compels such averment when the article, in and of itself, is not libelous. *Cassidy vs. Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Court of Appeals of New York, 33 N. E. Rep., 1038.

CRIMINAL LIBEL.—It is no justification of a libel that the matters published were rumored about the neighborhood, and known to a number of persons. On an indictment for publishing a libel in a newspaper, sensation dodgers calling the attention of the public to the publication and advertising the papers as containing it are admissible in evidence, though no reference is made to them in the indictment. *Commonwealth vs. Place*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 26 At. Rep., 620.

WHAT CONSTITUTES LIBEL.—To print and publish of a person that he "is said to have been in the workhouse, and to have had a criminal record," is libelous by itself. While it is the right of the press, as it is of individuals, to freely criticize and comment upon the official action and conduct of a public officer, false and defamatory words spoken or published of him as an individual are not privileged on the ground that they relate to a matter of public interest and were spoken or published in good faith. *Post Publishing Company vs. Moloney*, Supreme Court of Ohio, 33 N. E. Rep., 921.

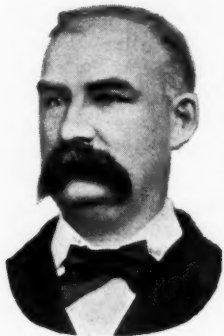
EVIDENCE OF LIBEL.—A publication which charges a female of previous good repute for chastity with having traveled with a married man, and with having been turned out of a hotel, and that the revelation has caused a sensation in the community where it transpired, is actionable libel. Evidence of specific acts of immorality which were wholly disconnected with the acts charged in the newspaper is not admissible under a plea of justification or character, and can be proved only by general reputation. *Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Company vs. Pugh*, Appellate Court of Indiana, 33 N. E. Rep., 991.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—In an action against a newspaper for publishing a libelous article received by it from a news agency, the jury are properly instructed that if they think that the article was received, in the ordinary course of business, from a reliable and usually correct news agency, is sufficient to excuse the paper from inquiry and delay before publication, punitive damages should not be given, but that, if they think that they were guilty of reprehensible negligence in publishing the article without verification of its truth, then punitive damages may be given. *Smith vs. Sun Printing & Publishing Company*, Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 55 Federal Reporter, 240.

WHAT CONSTITUTES LIBEL IN NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION.—A complaint for libel set out the following publication: "Missing Millionaire McDonald Located. Cincinnati, Ohio, August 17. McDonald, Southern Ohio manager of the Standard Oil Company until six months ago, when he strangely disappeared, has been located, living in luxury at Bellmore, near Windsor, Canada." In view of the fact that many of our countrymen, who expatriate themselves under such circumstances in Canada are frequently fugitives from justice, this publication is capable of a libelous interpretation, and, being properly pleaded, is good as against a demurrer. *McDonald vs. Press Publishing Company*, Circuit Court, S. D. New York, 55 Federal Reporter, 264.

WILLIAM F. CARROLL.

THE death of William F. Carroll, which occurred in Chicago, June 27 last, leaves a vacancy in one branch of the field of journalism not easily filled, that of proofreader. The deceased had been employed for over thirty years, with the exception of a few years immediately following the great Chicago fire, in this particular field. Mr. Carroll was born in Providence, Rhode Island, where he spent his boyhood and received his early education. He left his native town and came



west early in the sixties, and, after a few years spent in Minnesota and the northwest, he came to Chicago, where he secured employment as copyholder in the proofroom of the *Evening Journal*, being the assistant of Mr. Oliver Perry, then proofreader-in-chief, but now a member of the editorial staff of the same paper. After three or four years' employment on this paper, Mr. Carroll accepted a position as a proofreader on the *Chicago Times*, then situated on Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison, where he remained up to the time of the big fire. Shortly after the fire he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became associated with the A. N. Kellogg Publishing Company there as editor of auxiliary papers. He returned to Chicago in 1877 and again became connected with the *Times*, this time as proofreader-in-chief, which position he held up to the time of the purchase of the *Times* by the West-Snowden syndicate, when he left that paper and became a member of the proofreading staff of the *Chicago Herald*, where he was employed at the time of his death, and where his services were highly valued. Mr. Carroll had, during his long, continuous service in this field of journalism, won for himself the name of being one of the fastest, if not the fastest, proofreaders in the country, at the same time being very painstaking and accurate. He was a man well liked by his associates—big-hearted, jovial, courteous and kind. Mr. Carroll was the youngest of a family of three children, all boys, and was fifty-three years old at the time of his death. His two elder brothers, Walter and John, reside in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, parents of the deceased, are still living and reside at Oak Park. Mr. Carroll left a widow and a daughter, a young lady about nineteen years old. He was a kind, indulgent husband and father, and left his family amply provided for, he holding policies in two life insurance companies, besides an endowment in a secret benevolent order of which he was a member.

The funeral services, which were held at his late residence, No. 1119 West Adams street, were largely attended by the old-time friends and associates of the deceased. The floral offerings were numerous, noticeable among them being a large, handsome wreath, on the crown of which was perched the symbolic dove of peace. This was the offering of his friends and associates in the proofroom and composing room of the *Herald*. The services were conducted by Rev. Moses Harris, of the Universalist Church, who paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased. The pallbearers were men who had known and been associated with Mr. Carroll for years. They were: Mr. Oliver Perry, of the *Journal*; Messrs. George Wight and John Clarke of the *Tribune*, and James Russell, Michael H. Madden and Harry B. Canedy, of the *Herald*. The interment was at Forest Home.

ALUMINIUM plates are expected to soon replace zinc and stone in lithography, and also for photo-etching, while thin sheets are already in use for calling-cards, menus, etc. The zinc plate weighs two and one-half times more than similar ones of altus aluminium, and the litho stone six times as much as its proposed successor.

A DECISION OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

Judge Hopkins has decided that nine certain members of Tufts College, Boston, Massachusetts, 1893, are responsible for the actions of representatives of the class appointed to do work for it. In consequence that body will have a little printing bill to pay.

It is the custom of the junior class to publish an annual. In the spring of last year '93 decided to do so, and appointed a board of eleven editors for the "Brown and Blue." L. W. Arnold was the business manager.

Mr. Arnold went to the Rapid Printing Company on Pearl street and got estimates. A contract was drawn up. This was afterward changed, the number being increased, a change in style agreed upon, and an increase in the cost naturally following.

The books were delivered April 30, 1892. About \$500 was paid on them, leaving a balance of \$275. This ran on until November, 1892.

At that time an objection was made to paying any more, on the ground of delay in delivering the books. Mr. Arnold claimed that it was agreed that the books should be printed and delivered on April 15.

The printers deny this, and say that it was understood that the book should be gotten out six weeks or two months after the copy was in. Some of the copy, they say, was not in until the middle of March. They further say that the boys expressed themselves as delighted with the book when it was delivered.

The plaintiff offered to submit the question to any member of the college faculty, but this the defendants refused.

It was decided to sue the class, and every member over twenty-one years of age at the time of making the contract, eleven in all, was sued as being responsible for the action of the manager.

Judge Hopkins found that nine of the boys, names not given, were responsible.

Inasmuch as the defendants were represented by three lawyers (Tuft's College Alumni), who used every method to avert the judgment from all the defendants except Arnold—who is a minor—this judgment may be considered as settling the question of the legal liability of college classes, and printers may feel safe in doing work for them, provided they take the simple precaution of having the business manager state, in the presence of witnesses, that he is not contracting the work on his own responsibility, but that the class is to pay for it.

IMITATION OF ORIGINAL TYPE-WRITTEN LETTERS.

WE present herewith a new face of type which is likely to solve the problem of economical production of circular and like matter to imitate original type-written letters, as it bears upon its face the characteristics peculiar to the work of the machine itself.

Geo. W. Weaver,

Rochester, N. Y.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ TUV WYYZ

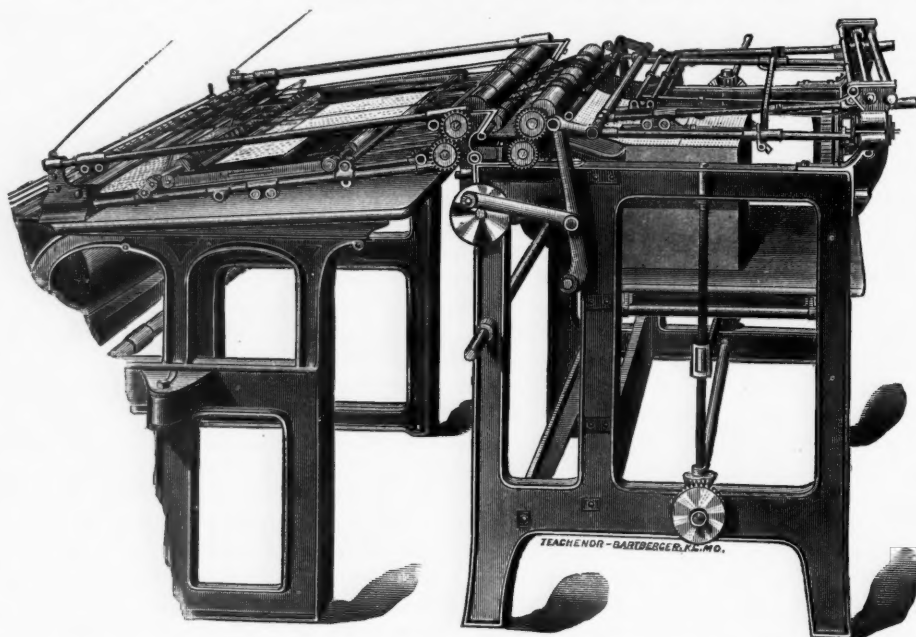
abcd. efg; hijk: lmno, pqus' tuv
w?xy-z! AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJj
%1/3#5 "%0"1234567890. Try it

This class of work is now, and for some years has been produced by securing a fine fabric over a form of type and making the impress through it instead of from the type face direct, as illustrated and commented upon in this journal in the

fall of 1890. Mr. George W. Weaver, of Rochester, New York, a practical printer and publisher of some fifteen years standing, is the inventor of this new type-face, as he is also the pioneer inventor and patentee of the other process mentioned. The new type-face is apparently well calculated to supplant the present process, as it can, by a little tympan manipulation, be made to imitate perfectly the work of any particular type-writer, and will eliminate the vexatious annoyances and much time incident to the "fabric process," which renders it more expensive to both printer and consumer.

THE ODER ELECTRIC PAPER FEEDER.

THE accompanying illustration shows the Oder electric paper feeder attached to a Campbell pony press, on which it has been run for the last five months, in the office of Messrs. Lawton & Burnap, Kansas City, Missouri, on all kinds of paper usual to a general commercial job printing business, such as French folio, news, books, linens, ledgers and card-board. The machine stands directly behind the press, and is



driven in this case by chain and sprocket wheels from the end of the cylinder shaft on the gear side. It will take a stack of paper twenty-four inches high at one time from 23 by 28 inches down to 8 by 10 inches. The registering device is journaled at its rear end to the feeding machine and comes down over the feedboard to the guides, where the sheet is carried by tapes and placed against the guides in perfect register. When not in use, this part swings up out of the way by counterweights, leaving the press free to get at the form or to make-ready. There is no change made in the press whatever, which is always ready to use with or without the feeder. The manner of parting the paper, one sheet from the others, in which electricity is the leading influence, absolutely parts each sheet from the others. Space does not permit a description in detail. The machine has to be seen to be appreciated. Suffice it to say, that each sheet is handled by the margins throughout, and it will not injure the finest paper or print. This particular machine was built to feed a printing press, but they can be made to feed anything to which sheet paper is fed.

The address of the inventor, Robert S. Oder, is corner Tenth street and Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. Write to him for further particulars.

THE nine-hour day, if adopted, will begin November 1, 1893. The assessment of one cent per capita per diem will begin August 14.

BRITISH NOTES.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS have just been appointed Publishers to the Queen.

THE new American monthly, *McClure's Magazine*, has made its appearance here and seems to have received a kindly welcome.

AND still they come. A new evening paper under the title of the *Evening Illustrated*, similar in size to the *Daily Graphic*, was announced for publication on July 6. The object of the new paper is to introduce a new method of producing process blocks.

THE *Sun*, the new radical evening newspaper, made its debut as promised on June 27, the day following the expiration of the *Star's* agreement with its late editor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. The new journal is certainly an improvement on the *Star* in every way.

I AM sorry to have to record several deaths in the printing world. Mr. Thomas Ibbetson, son of the late William Ibbetson, and a member of the much respected firm of Armitage & Ibbetson, lithographers, of Bradford, died somewhat suddenly at his residence. Mr. Allan Culross, of the firm of A. Culross & Co., Limited, also died suddenly. The death is also announced of Mr. Arthur Locke, late editor of the *Graphic*, and of Mr. John Butler, late of the Press Association, of whose parliamentary staff he was for many years the chief.

THE *Western Mail* published on Monday, June 5, was a singular publication. The newspaper offices had been totally destroyed by fire on the previous Saturday, but the paper came out on Monday as usual. It contained sixty-four columns, but two of the pages were "doubles." Requisition was laid on other newspapers for several columns of stereo. Five columns were devoted to a vivid description of how the proprietors were burned out two days before. The paper was produced on temporary premises at

Newport, with the aid of an engine worked from the street.

THE well-known Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, Mrs. Emily Crawford, celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of her birthday last month. She was born in Dublin, and received her education at home until she went to Paris in 1857. She was engaged at quite an early age to write a daily letter to the *Morning Star*. In 1864 she married Mr. Crawford, then Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, and remained in France during the war of 1870, and in Paris during the communist outbreak. She is a brilliant writer—some of her descriptive accounts being very fine specimens of journalistic literature.

A CAPITAL scheme has been started by Mr. W. L. Thomas, of the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*, by which he hopes to brighten and enliven the dinner hours of those engaged in the printing and kindred trades. The idea is well worth carrying out in other great centers of industry. Mr. Thomas has engaged a first-class band to play on the Thames embankment between one and two o'clock, and judging by the crowds of working men and youths who may be seen at this period of the day listening to the strains of the band, the experiment has met with decided success. Most of the newspapers and many of the leading men in the trade have supported or promised to support the movement.

WHAT is known as the "Printer's Ink" dinner took place on June 27. It was essentially a social gathering of the great

advertising firms, the chair being taken by Mr. Thomas J. Barratt (managing director of A. & S. Pears, Limited), the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. J. Beecham, of pill fame. The original intention was to limit the invitations to advertisers, but they were extended so as to embrace not only the advertiser, but everybody who was closely allied to him. The company accordingly included newspaper proprietors, printers, lithographers and advertising agents. As the chairman pointed out, those present represented many millions of expenditure per annum. Although they were gathered together on that occasion solely in a social sense, he thought that at some future period they might arrange among themselves for the establishment of a club or an association of some kind where they might meet and combine for their common interest. Mr. Cook, of Leeds, appealed to them to bring themselves more in touch with their American friends, which would, he was certain, be most beneficial to both of them. Mr. Leighton spoke of the value of art in connection with commercial advertising and suggested an exhibition of advertisement art posters with prizes for the most artistic. This suggestion by the way is an excellent one, and either or both in America or England might form a most interesting and valuable exhibition.

A NEW departure in making ready of half-tone process blocks has recently been introduced. The new invention consists of the manufacture of a gelatine relief, one of which is supplied to the printer with each process block, and which, when put on the machine cylinder by the pressman, is said to do away entirely with all other "make-ready," the lights and shades being brought out without any of the cutting out now practiced with varying success, and frequently with no success at all. These reliefs are formed of a thin film of gelatine having a backing of paper. In making ready it is only requisite to see that the block is level on the bed of the press, when the gelatine overlay can be fixed to the cylinder in the usual way, and the machine started at once. It is said that the gelatine wears well in long runs, but I have not as yet had an opportunity of examining them after a long run. The advantages claimed by the inventor are that much time is saved in making ready; the blocks can be worked at high speed; the pressman has no difficulty in working the blocks; there is no time lost in cutting out overlays; the impressions are clean, sharp and perfect, the reliefs being made from the same negative as the blocks.

H. WOOD SMITH.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

J. P. C., Colorado Springs: Your letter will be answered next month.

F. H. McC.: To make copying ink work smoothly without sticking, use glycerine.

"XERXES" asks: "Which is the proper way to pronounce the name of the new type face known as De Vinne, 'De Vin' or De Vinney?" *Answer*—De Vinney.

J. W. W., Brantford, Ontario, asks if there is any special way of treating half-tone plates in the pressroom, such as over-laying, etc. *Answer*—See back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

SAMPLE BOOKS OF JOB COMPOSITION.—A. H. Fisher, 628 Sharp street, Baltimore, Maryland, wants to know "which are the best and latest, and how to obtain one or more sample books of job composition." There are a large number of these books now offered. Will the publishers of some of them correspond with Mr. Fisher?

"ST. PAUL" asks: "What care is necessary to prevent zinc or copper half-tones from oxidizing or spotting, either before or after using them? I am having a great deal of trouble with what appears to be an acid or alkali causing black spots on zinc and greenish black on copper, which when cleaned off, show plainly on the print. I use neither oil nor ley, but a cloth moistened with benzine to clean them with." *Answer*—Keep

5-5

the plates in a dry place, and be careful that there are no rats on the premises. The urine of the vermin is destructive to plates.

WHY DO TYPEFOUNDERS SEND \$ FOR £ MARKS?—The C. S. Farren Company, of Petersham, New South Wales, write: "May we through the columns of your journal say a few words to the typefounders of America? In this quarter of the globe we do not use the commercial sign \$, but the £, and it seems strange that exporting typefounders are not alive to this fact. Having recently purchased a complete series of French Old Style, we discovered not a single £, nothing but \$, which is very inconvenient. The whole, or nearly so, of our display type is of American manufacture, and the fault seems epidemic. If in future exporting typefounders would put up a few of this sort and leave the dollar out, so much inconvenience and vexation would not result."

J. VIRGIL DUGAN asks what course should a practical young man possessed of a classical education and a knowledge of practical printing pursue to become a proofreader and secure a good position. Also what is the minimum, average and maximum wages for proofreaders. *Answer*—For book and job work secure a position as copyholder with some large establishment. The daily press generally select their readers from the composing room force for obvious reasons. For bookwork the wages of readers ranges from \$10 per week up to \$25. The average pay for competent readers in large cities is \$21 per week. Newspaper proofreaders earn from \$25 to \$35 per week. Proofreading requires superior ability and is a nerve-straining and thankless employment. We offer this latter gratuitously.

GRIPPER REGISTER.—On this subject John Gamble, of Philadelphia, writes: I suppose that Mr. "Grippers," with many others, has the same trouble as I have had in keeping register on some presses, after it has been properly made. B. W. Butler has fully explained how to get register in his answer to "Grippers." So far so good; but B. W. Butler thinks the grippers have very little to do with good register. How to find out: close the grippers and make a mark at edge of gripper, and then have press run slowly by hand, and watch the movement of grippers, after they have shut, how they spring or push forward, which will throw the sheet out about one lead, or the register out full length of sheet one way. By running five or six impressions on packing, it will tell if variation is in other parts of the press; if impression varies, then look for lost motion in racks, as Mr. Butler says; if not, it may be the grippers or sliding of paper on feed board, as guides raise, that cause the trouble, or else the tumbler and stud pins are not right.



"A FELINE DITTY."

ALBERT B. KING.

ONE printer, who through persistence, hard work and the use of original methods has won success, is Albert B. King, of New York, the subject of this sketch. At about the close of the Civil War he obtained employment with the *New York Evening Post*, and for sixteen years remained with that journal, passing from one position to another until he became assistant publisher. In 1881 he was placed in charge of the *Evening Post* job printing office, and during the following six years the business of that office increased very rapidly under his management. In 1887 he resigned and started in business on his own account. In a little booklet which he printed in 1891, is a diagram showing the comparative growth of his business during the first four years, underneath which is printed these words:

If I did not execute orders to the satisfaction of my customers, would my business increase so rapidly? The entire vocabulary of the English language to the wise is more than sufficient.

We quote the following from other pages of this booklet:

A little more than three years ago a new sign appeared on Liberty street, and a small printing shop was opened on the upper floor. Before his lease had expired the owner found that this shop was not big enough for his increased business, so in April last he leased and moved to a four-story building on William street, just above Maiden lane, all of which he now occupies.

He now has more room, more light, more workmen, more type, more presses, more everything. He wants to use them all for you.

You will admit that this booklet is well printed, but did you ever think of what makes up good printing? Notice the beauty and strength of the paper; look at the rich color of the ink; observe the clear and clean but light impression of the type; see the tasteful arrangement throughout. It is all good, and yet there is no obtrusive goodness. Do you observe that well-dressed man—hat, coat—all his clothing of perfect fit, and faultless in every detail? You don't recognize that his dress has any connection with what he says, and yet, because he is well dressed, you give him attention, and he influences you as he could not were he dressed shabbily. So with printing. Good printing secures respect; good printing gets read.

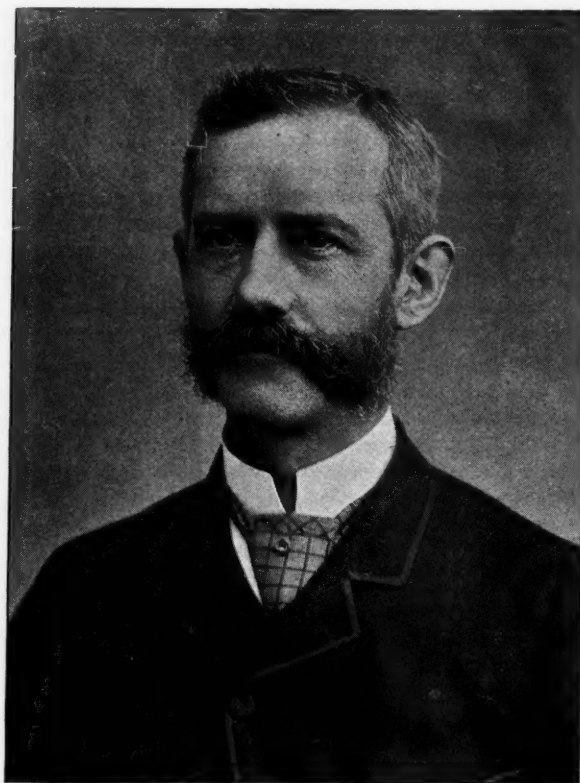
Some printers are very slow. They don't show any more speed than an old, decrepit horse does. Sometime, when you can't wait for type to be cast, ink to be mixed, paper to be made—when you must have work done at once, come to 89 William street. You need not come. Telephone to Cortlandt 1875, and a messenger will come to you. But careful and personal attention to details takes time, so don't expect to get the very best work done in haste; it will be good—better than the ordinary.

If you will call at the store under the printing office, you will find there a stock of stationery and typewriter supplies. If too busy to call, send a messenger or a postal. If that isn't convenient, "hello" to Cortlandt 1875. The smallest article desired will be delivered promptly.

Observe the signs at numbers 87 and 89 William street. They read, "Albert B. King, Printer and Stationer." Don't confuse this printer with stationers who, mostly, are not printers.

Mr. King attributes his success largely to his having had a business training, the lack of which he thinks hinders many good workmen, who start in business and end in failure, because they are mere workmen and not tradesmen. The merchant-mechanic stands the best chance among his fellows, and education obtained only at the case is not all that is needed to fit a man to transact business. He has made it a foundation principle that he will not give a note or a mortgage and will buy no type or presses until he has the money to pay for them or knows where it is coming from. It is better, he thinks, to run over hours, at times, or to get help from a neighbor, or to refuse to accept orders, rather than to seek work at unprofitable rates just to keep the presses going. He has found, too, that it pays to run specialties, and has worked up

a large business in several profitable lines. He produces remarkably close copies of pen and type written letters, so like the originals that an expert cannot tell which is the original and which is the copy; he combines lithography and type printing for the production of bonds, stock certificates, checks, etc., and prints from relief plates in resemblance of lithographic printing. He has believed in the



power of advertising and has displayed considerable ingenuity in the ways by which he seeks to bring his business to public notice. One of these is an early closing card which is reproduced here on a small scale. The following lines:

Albert B. King,
His Printing Shop and Stationery Store,
Nos. 87 and 89 William St.,

He will

are printed in red ink, and, at a little distance, only these lines can be read:

Will
close
Saturdays
at
1
o'clock.

THE THREE R'S POETICÆ.

The early Poets—heaven's best bliss be with 'em!—
Thought more of Reason than of Rime or Rhythm.

A more melodious group of modern time
Place Reason last, exalting Rhythm and Rime.

And now a tribe is coming into season
Alike defying Rime, and Rhythm, and Reason.

—Typo.

AUSTIN DOBSON does not look like a writer of daintily romantic and musical verse. He is the type of the common, sensible, middle-class Englishman. He is stout and of medium height, and has a florid complexion, a pair of shrewd, kindly, bluish-gray eyes, an aquiline nose, a moderate quantity of dark-brown hair, and a thick, bushy mustache.

THE BYRON WESTON COMPANY EXHIBIT.

OUR illustration of paper exhibits at the World's Fair this month is that of the Byron Weston Company, of Dalton, Massachusetts. The picture hardly does the exhibit justice; it should be seen to be appreciated. Besides the various sizes of paper shown in the pyramid, the exhibit includes numerous medals taken by this company at expositions and fairs in different parts of the world, those at the Paris Exposition, at the Centennial, the Cincinnati exhibition, and the Adelaide, Australia, exhibition, being conspicuous. Visitors to the exhibit will also be interested in the various photographs of the mills in which the paper is made. The Linen Record and Ledger papers made by the Weston Company are world renowned, and have many qualities which make them popular with users of this grade of paper. The advantages which the company claim for their paper are: that it contains a large per cent of linen, has a long fiber, and is consequently very tough. Having a hard body, it frays less in erasure, so that by simply using the rubber after the erasure, the ink is prevented from spreading. This is a point which all accountants will appreciate. The paper is uniform in weight, color and finish, and never cockles if properly bound. Its non-chemical action upon ink is such that it always rules and writes well, and being double sized, will stand any climate or the most acid of fluid inks. Stationers, bookbinders, bookkeepers and recorders, who have given the Weston papers a severe test, are always enthusiastic in their praise of them.

Each sheet is water-marked Byron Weston Company's Linen Record and the date. Visitors to the Exposition should not fail to carefully examine the papers in this case. The location of the exhibit is Section F, northeast part of gallery, Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. The complaint of many exhibitors in the galleries is that not enough visitors get up there. Do not go into the above building without going upstairs. You will miss much of interest if you do.

ANDREW LANG disclaims responsibility for the remark credited to him that Swinburne had been writing very bad poetry lately, and that the inference was that Swinburne had been keeping sober. Mr. Lang does not agree with Lord Byron, who once remarked, "Genius be —; it's all gin."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHICAGO MACHINE OPERATORS' UNION, JULY 3, 1902.

BY A. PROGNOSIS.

TWO hundred and ninety of the three hundred members of the Machine Operators' Union met in Labor Temple, Sunday, July 3, 1902. Great interest was centered in the meeting, as the executive officers were expected to make a report on the condition of the union and to suggest such legislation as they considered would be of benefit to machine operators. Much dissatisfaction had been noticed in regard to the inconsistencies of the scale, which does not distinguish between

the different makes of machines, the scale allowing one class to earn nearly twice as much as another. To rectify this the officers were requested to investigate all matters in connection therewith and formulate some plan of equalizing wages. After the routine business had been transacted, the reading clerk read the report, as follows:

"It is now two years since it was thought best to divide the International Typographical Union into two bodies—the Newspaper Machine Operators' Union and the Job Compositors' Society. As the use of machines increased the number of hand typesetters became smaller and smaller, until now there is only about one to each operator. As time employed on all newspapers are required to be operators, legislation in the typographical union became more complicated, and the result was the formulation of two societies. The changes made in the appearance of newspapers—all

heads being set in caps, small caps and lower case, and the absence of display lines in advertisements except in rare instances—has done away with the head and ad. men and thrown upon the machines the entire work of setting the type.

"There are thousands of printers living who have seen more history made in the printing office in the last ten years than in the more than four hundred years since printing from movable type was invented. In all those four hundred years the printer's case was the only thing that science had been unable to change. Yet when the change began it proceeded with such swiftness that it took one's breath away. Printers were loath to believe that their trade would be wiped out of existence and looked upon all reference to machines as ridiculous and imaginary. This remark was frequently made: 'It's all nonsense.



Until you can put brains into a machine you can never get one to set type.' So universal was this belief that legislation for the protection of those operating them was laughed down, thus placing the operators of today in a condition from which it seems impossible to rescue them. But notwithstanding their refusal to get into the train of progress instead of under it the machines came into general use.

"Your officers find much of interest to report on this question. In the majority of offices but one make of machine is used, but there are two papers which use both the Gage and Unoline, and the difference in the product has created disagreeable differences between the men, which if not rectified will result in open rupture. The scale being the same for both machines—10 cents per thousand—has led to great friction. In fact, the operators on the Unoline claim that legislation for years has been in favor of those working on the Gage. On the *World*, one of the largest papers in the city, although only five years old, four Gage and ten Unoline machines are used. The operators on the Gage average for the eight hours about 80,000 each; on the Unoline the average is 50,000. At 10 cents a thousand the workers of the Gage make \$8 and those on the Unoline \$5 a day. This difference in earnings has created a preferred class, and there is great danger, if some remedy is not applied, that the union will be split up into as many bodies as there are different makes of machines.

"In examining the records of Typographical Union No. 16 we find that from 1887 to 1892 machine matters were continually before the union. But the pessimist generally had his way, and nothing was done till 1892, when a scale of 15 cents a thousand for day work and 17 for night work was agreed to by the Newspaper Association and the union. It may not be out of place to refer to the scale made at that time. There were but few machines in use. Men who had been working on them first recommended to the scale committee that a time scale only be submitted, but after several months and before the union had acted on the question these same operators indorsed a piece scale. This was after they had become more acquainted with the possibilities of the machine, and knew how much more could be made by the piece. Nevertheless the union adopted both a time and a piece scale, but the Newspaper Association refused to consider the former.

"The invention of the Unoline made such a scale as the above obnoxious to the Newspaper Association, and still more so when the Gage had come into practical use. They then requested a conference, and the result was a reduction of the scale. Since that time the scale has been gradually reduced till one year ago when it was made 10 cents a thousand. A further reduction is contemplated. As there is a legend or superstition that \$5 a day is all that an operator should make, it is expected that a request will be made for a reduction to 7 cents. This, we are of opinion, was made possible by the bonus given operators to speed the machines, and as fast as the speediest operator would pass the \$8 a day mark on the Gage the scale was reduced, and this has continued until, now, an operator is not considered an average man unless he can set 10,000 on the Gage or 6,000 on the Unoline every hour. It is the old story of doing oneself up at another's bidding.

"The completion of the electric keyboard which prepares the perforated rolls of paper used in the Yangston Unotype will revolutionize the telegraph rooms of the daily papers. This machine has proved a success in book offices, but the old keyboard, which was worked by hand, prevented its use on newspapers. An association has been formed which has for its object the sending of telegraph news direct from the wires to the machine. The keyboard is attached to a wire and the message is perforated in a continuous roll of paper. This is done in a shorter space of time than it could be received in the old way. The roll is then put into the casting machine. The letters are cast separately and set into lines and justified automatically. This is done at the rate of 3,000 an hour. One machinist can superintend four machines. The association

spoken of above will divide the country into districts, central offices being established at New York, Cincinnati, Omaha and San Francisco. First-class telegraph editors will be employed, and all news will be thoroughly prepared before being sent out. Heads will also be written at the chief offices. The keyboard will be permanently attached to the wires and news can be sent at any time, as it takes care of itself the same as the tickers of the board of trade.

"We believe that the apathy of the printers in the years when machines were first brought into use, is the cause of all our trouble at this time. If in 1894, when the Newspaper Association requested a conference on the machine scale, the union had emphatically urged the adoption of a time scale, many of the annoyances and continued bickerings since would have been prevented. Then, again, in agreeing to a piece scale, they should have made a different price for each of the different makes of machines. But the wise man of that day is alive now, and has a chance to see the injury he did the printer of the future by refusing to heed the handwriting on the wall.

"The piece price plan of wages had grown to be such a source of evil in trade unions that in all trades using labor-saving machinery, except the ever-following, but never-leading printers', it has been abolished. The question naturally arises: When will the printer, who is said to possess more than the average intelligence of trade unionists, establish this fact to the world and exercise it for his own interest?

"All union legislation that is bad emanates from the selfishness of the individual. Until we prove we are not union men for revenue only any charge in that direction cannot be denied.

"After careful consideration we would emphatically offer as the only solution of the problem, the adoption of a time scale, and such legislation as will eventually discourage selfishness in the individual.

"As all employes on newspapers are required to be machine operators a uniform scale of not less than \$5 should be adopted, and double price should be charged for overtime. This is the only method which will bring about a better feeling between members of the union and prevent the working of men over eight hours.

"The following taken from the *Herald* will be of interest in this connection: 'It was generally believed that the extreme limit of thousands of type set by machinery was reached when Joseph McCoughlin, employed on this paper, set and corrected 110,000 in nine hours in December, 1900. May 8 of this year, he surprised everybody as well as himself, by setting 117,000 in the same number of hours—just 13,000 an hour. This was done on the improved Gage, which inserts rules in classified ads., of which there were 80,000 ems in Mr. McCoughlin's string.'

After the reading of the report, it was thoroughly discussed and a committee appointed to draw up a scale to be submitted at the next meeting.

HERE and there in the highways and byways of the world many legends and superstitions still linger and continue to retain their ancient prestige. In Galicia, the province north-east of Hungary, the peasants believe that when a star falls to earth it is at once transformed into a rarely beautiful woman with long hair, blonde and glittering. This splendid creature, miraculously engendered, exercises on all who come in contact with her a magical influence. Every handsome youth unfortunate enough to attract her attention becomes her victim. Thus having allured them to her she encircles them with her arms in an embrace that becomes gradually tighter and tighter until the poor dupes are strangled to death. If certain words are murmured the moment the star starts to fall they cause her allurements to lose their power. From this superstition springs the custom of wishing while a star is seen hurrying through the air, a wish said surely to come true if completely formulated before the light is extinguished.

CHICAGO NOTES.

It is rumored that the Chicago *Dispatch* will shortly put in machines for typesetting.

THE elaborate "art souvenirs" issued by the *Tribune* are making that paper increasingly popular.

MR. ANDERSON, foreman of the New York *Mail and Express*, was a visitor at the World's Fair last month.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, foreman of the *Inter Ocean*, had a painful operation performed recently for abscess in his left side.

DANIEL BOYLE supersedes E. B. Fitch as manager of the establishment of Slason Thompson & Co., so it is announced.

THE *Tribune* has recently cut down its editorial and reporter staff, fourteen having received notice that their services would be dispensed with.

CHARLES A. ROCK, with the Henry O. Shepard Company, is again blushing under the congratulations of his fellow employes. It is another boy.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of Frank Roberts, employed with the Henry O. Shepard Company, which occurred suddenly on the evening of July 25.

HUGH O'DONNELL, of Homestead, Pennsylvania, has purchased an interest in the *Eight-Hour Herald*. Besides acting as associate editor he will have complete control of the subscription department.

THE varnishing and gumming establishment of Messrs. Story & Summerfield is now located at 213 South Clinton street, Chicago. The firm has better facilities for looking after work than they had before their recent fire.

THE attention of our readers is called to the World's Fair announcement of Mr. E. S. Goodenough on another page of this issue. We have personally known Mr. Goodenough for a long time and do not hesitate to recommend him, as well as what he has to offer.

MR. F. WESEL, of the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, New York, was in Chicago recently. The principal object of his visit was to see the Fair, but he never goes away from home without combining a little business with pleasure, and found time to look after some of his interests in the West.

"PHIL," J. MASTERS, superintendent of the Chicago *Tribune*, was in New York recently calling on some of his old friends (among them W. J. Kelly), and looking after the progress of the new three-roll press that Walter Scott & Co. are building for the *Tribune*, which, it is said, will be one of the finest machines yet built.

THE following changes have taken place in Chicago composing rooms: Fremont S. Gunderson became foreman of the *Herald*, vice N. A. Fort; Richard Hanlon, assistant foreman of the *Dispatch*; Edward Barry, foreman of the *Sporting Gazette*, vice William Derflinger; Adrian Jones, assistant foreman of the *Inter Ocean*, vice Richard Hanlon; William Boyer, foreman of the *Globe*, vice John Schneider; Charles Young, foreman *Mail*, vice William Driggs; Daniel Curran, foreman of the *Dispatch*, vice T. A. Cook.

CHICAGO book and job compositors held a meeting Sunday, July 16, for the purpose of considering the nine-hour question. Recommendations were adopted for submission to the next meeting of No. 16, among them being the following: That the initiation fee be reduced from \$5 to \$2; that members working in offices where there are non-union men furnish the names of such to the executive officers; that the executive council be requested to grant general amnesty to all non-union men in Chicago; and further, that the book and job men were willing to meet their employers and settle the question of wages in an amicable way.

FOLLOWING are the opinions of a few of the Chicago book and job printers on the short-day question: O. G. Wood: "I think the three-fourths vote will carry. No doubt there will be

a fight, but the short day will be established without question. The men seem determined to have it, feeling that it is useless waiting longer and relying on empty promises. Proprietors look upon this question from a money point of view solely. The laws of health and of social economy plead for the short day, and in the comfort and general happiness of the craft there will be a benefit to the employers that now they will not acknowledge. Once established, the shorter day will be as popular with the employer in the printing trade as it is now with employers in other industries." J. A. Van Duzer: "I don't think a three-fourths vote awaits the nine hours. There is too much apathy and indifference. A reduction in hours must bring a proportionate reduction in wages. I don't think this just, but it is the only way to get it." A. R. Allexon: "I do not think nine hours worth fighting for. A gradual reduction with eight hours as the object appeals to me as most reasonable. It is a poor year, from all accounts in a business way, to make a demand for the shorter workday." B. F. Philbrick: "I am against a reduction in wages. I feel if once reduced it will be a hard matter to regain the scale. Any means looking to a gradual reduction of the hours—as I understand this is best suited to the employers' views—meets my ideas. I doubt if the vote for nine hours will carry." William H. Loomis: "If the vote is general there will be no difficulty. It will even itself. I suppose there must be some reduction. This I don't think is right, but if we want the short day we must concede something. The plan of gradual reduction is good. Printers are now below day laborers in the progress they have made toward the shorter day." S. K. Parker: "I don't think the men are willing to allow a reduction in wages, fearing they will not recover the present scale, which we all know is little enough for a city like Chicago. I think that something should be conceded from both sides. I think the argument of the employers of business depression, etc., will have little weight. It has been used for years to meet the question of the short day and has lost its force. The men are showing a spirit of conciliation, yet this must not be taken as significant of weakness. If the employing printers are antagonistic and unwilling to debate the matter, I am afraid the result will be a bitter fight if the three-fourths vote carries. The most practicable plan is that presented by Mr. Carroll—of gradual reduction; by this we would obtain eight hours, which is the point I desire to see reached by printers, and also the allied trades."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

JOHN O. TAYLOR has established the *Recorder* at Chadron, Nebraska.

WALLIS COGSWELL has sold out his interest in the *Minden Herald*, of Minden City, Michigan.

THE Waterbury Valley (Conn.) *Catholic* has been enlarged to eight columns. The *Evening Democrat* will print it for the present.

CHARLES CALLAHAN, formerly manager of the Western Printing Company at Omaha, has purchased the Hot Springs (S. D.) *Herald*, and added an entirely new plant.

THE New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium* (morning) and *Union* (evening) will consolidate and put in Thorne typesetting machines, having abandoned the idea of using the Mergenthaler.

THE *Illustrated Kentuckian*, a literary and society paper of Lexington, Kentucky, which was formerly printed by the W. S. Marshall Company, is now being printed by Spotswood, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

THOMAS GIBSON, who recently died in California at an advanced age, was well known in the West as a newspaper man. He was connected with the Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* in its early days, and with others founded the *Rocky Mountain News* at Denver.

THE new Sunday paper of Waterbury, Connecticut, the *Globe*, is an assured success, though its foreman, George

Mycock, decamped June 20 with the pay roll and other funds, including \$5 borrowed from the office boy. The total was less than \$100. No effort was made to trace him. He left his wife and child in destitute circumstances.

THE Naugatuck (Conn.) factory of the White & Wells Paper Box Company has been greatly enlarged to meet pressing demands. This move has broken up a unique arrangement between two rival newspapers of that town. Both rented room and power from the paper box company, and carried on their business, one doing jobwork also, in the same room, although each had a separate and complete plant of its own. The juxtaposition of the business departments precluded the possibility of privacy on either side without adjournment to the sidewalk.

THE *Sunday Star*, of Wilmington, Delaware, one of the newsiest and spiciest journals in the state, has again taken a step in the way of advancement. Finding the quarters the plant has been occupying for several years gradually becoming too small, Mr. J. B. Bell, the proprietor, secured a roomy corner office on the first floor of the *Every Evening* building, formerly used by *Every Evening* as a mailing room, and has had it fitted up into the best newspaper office in the state. *Every Evening* has also branched out by excavating under the sidewalk. There they have removed their mailing, delivery and paper storage rooms.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A MOVE is on foot in Paris to establish schools in which women will be taught printing and lithography.

TRADE is good now in the printing line at Lexington, Kentucky, and will continue so for a week or so, as the Chautauqua is in "camp." But then, after its close lookout for dull times—the tourists will not linger there.

At the annual election of the Cincinnati Typothetæ, held in their rooms in Cincinnati, the following officers were elected: W. B. Carpenter, president; T. J. Keating, vice-president; William A. Webb, second vice-president; W. W. Russell, secretary; R. T. Morris, treasurer.

MEMBERS of the craft have learned with concern of a serious accident which occurred to Mr. W. J. Kelly, by a fall from a press in the *World* office, New York, caused by defective steps. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Kelly is now convalescent, thanks to his vigorous constitution. Two ribs broken was the extent of his injuries.

FRENCH typesetters are experimenting with aluminium for leads, slugs and furniture, claiming that the results obtained from the use of this metal are far superior to those obtained hitherto in lead. The new leads cost 6 francs a kilogramme (about 60 cents per pound), but are stronger and more lasting than those made from the old-fashioned type metal, while the decrease in the weight of the form in which they are used is also considerable.

THE Hungarian Typographical Federation has been dissolved by a ministerial decree. The motives assigned for the issuing of the decree are: First, that the federation keeps up continually an excitement among the men, and induces them to strike; second, that they send money to foreign strikers, and open subscriptions to that end; third, for having *mis au pilori* the members who have protested against the sending away of funds; and fourth, for having helped strikers contrary to the law. The Hungarian Typographical Federation had 2,500 members.

THE following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Troy, New York, Typothetæ for the year ending June, 1894: President, E. H. Lisk; vice-president, Joel W. Smith; secretary, George H. Tyler; treasurer, T. J. Hurley. Delegates and alternates to the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, to be held in the city of Chicago, September 19, 1893: Delegates—E. H. Foster, E. H. Lisk, Joel W. Smith. Alternates—*Cohoes Republican*, A. Meekin, M. B. Wallace.

BLUEGRASS UNION, No. 189, Lexington, Kentucky, has adopted a machine scale—12½ cents per 1,000 ems, or \$15 per week, which conforms with the regular scale for that city. Messrs. Boyle & Baxter, the new proprietors of the *Transcript*, upon which Mergenthalers are used, are booming the paper, and the introduction of machines has not had any bad effect. There are as many printers at work now on that paper as there were before. While not so neat as hand-composed papers, it makes a very creditable appearance.

THE Minneapolis Typothetæ have elected the following officers for the ensuing year of 1893-4: A. M. Geesaman, president; H. M. Hall, vice-president; Alfred Roper, secretary; F. G. Drew, treasurer. Executive Committee—C. A. Mitchell, chairman; W. F. Black, A. C. Bausman, F. L. Smith, J. W. Swinburne. Delegates to National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, September, 1893: Delegates—F. L. Smith, C. A. Mitchell, F. G. Drew, G. A. Leighton; Alternates—H. M. Hall, C. F. Hatch, O. W. Miller, J. S. Masterman.

THE only evening paper in Victoria, B. C. (the *Times*), is set up on four Mergenthaler machines, which have been in operation some months, and has caused the discharge of four or five hands. They are operated by one "expert" and three "students." The scale is \$15 per week for learners, increasing 50 cents per week until the maximum of \$24 is reached. The time for working is eight hours per day—machines to be cleaned up after hours. This is simply a *day* scale. No machines are used on the morning paper as yet.

THE International Exposition of Ancient and Modern Printing at Brussels contains much of interest to printers and journalists. In the first hall are a number of journals devoted to dress fashions, and others published in the interest of clock-makers and jewelers. In the same portion are to be found the papers from Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and an immense number of photographs of writers, politicians, actors, etc., with their autographs. The second room contains papers from Germany, South Africa, England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Egypt, Holland, Colombia, United States, etc. Numerous papers of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries decorate the walls of the third salon; the fourth is devoted to scientific and business publications and contains copies of several papers issued in celebrating their centennial birthdays; also specimens of war issues published under difficulties, and copies of almost every paper in any way remarkable either for beauty or oddity, or in connection with noteworthy events. The exhibition is one of the most complete in every respect and has attracted a vast amount of attention for printers, writers and bibliomaniacs all over Europe.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Standard Printing and Publishing Company, at Lexington, Kentucky, has added a job plant to its concern. This establishment is operated by negroes.

NEW quarters have been secured by the Electro-Light Engraving Company of New York, in the Scott & Bowne building, corner Pearl, Rose and New Chambers streets.

THE 33-inch "Sheridan's Auto," presented by T. W. & C. B. Sheridan to the New York Press Club Fair, was purchased by the Boorum & Pease Company, and it makes the seventeenth cutter which this company has of this make.

CLARENCE COOK has purchased the interest of his partner, Frank C. Tolan, in the Tolan-Cook Printing Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of the Aldine Printing Company.

BRUCE's New York Typefoundry have issued a circular announcing the following discounts from their list prices: Twenty per cent on Roman or body fonts and sorts; twenty-five per cent on all job fonts, including their original patented designs; ten per cent extra discount from face of bill for prompt cash.



THE ROGUE OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

GENERAL stagnation is the situation at present among the papermakers and paper and paper stock dealers all over the country. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall a more unsettled state than at the present time. The mills generally complain bitterly that they are getting no orders for paper. Many of them are piling up paper, while others have shut down to an alarming extent. The stock market was never worse than at this present month. There is no market price and buyers can find supplies at their own offers, if they are fortunate enough to have the cash to buy with. It would be difficult to decide who are the greatest sufferers, the manufacturers or the paper stock dealers. Numerous failures among mills and wholesale paper dealers, as well as among the stock men, have shaken the confidence of nearly all concerned. This state of affairs cannot long exist. Let us hope that better times will soon dawn upon us.

REMINGTON BROTHERS, of Watertown, New York, are to build a new mill on Moose river.

THE Gilbert Paper Company's mill, of Menasha, Wisconsin, has shut down indefinitely, and the hands have been paid off.

E. P. BAGG, treasurer of the Parsons Paper Company, is building a costly residence in Holyoke.

HANMER & FORBES PAPER COMPANY, of Burnside, Connecticut, have failed. This mill has made manila papers for many years.

THE Hampshire Paper Company, of South Hadley Falls, has shut down for two or three weeks to undergo repairs and improvements.

THE paper mills in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and vicinity have been shut down, according to custom, about one week,

including the 4th of July. Many mills are running only about half product while trade continues so dull.

EATON, MAY & ROBBINS PAPER COMPANY, of Lee, Massachusetts, are building a new office located between their No. 1 and No. 2 mills.

WE learn that the Agawam Paper Company Mill No. 2 has been shut down for a short season, taking advantage of a dull trade to make repairs.

EATON, DIKEMAN & Co., of Lee, the celebrated blotting paper manufacturers, report business fairly good, but are not overcrowded with orders.

A LARGE number of the paper mills located in the Miami valley, Ohio, have been obliged to shut down indefinitely on account of the dullness in trade.

MANY eastern paper manufacturers are creditors of Louis Sniders' Sons, who have so recently made an assignment in Cincinnati and in Hamilton, Ohio.

THE new fine paper mill being built by the Cranes, of Dalton, is progressing with great rapidity. The foundations have been completed and the brickwork is rising daily.

THE Fall Mountain Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont, have sustained a small loss by fire in one of their large stock houses. The automatic sprinklers saved them a greater loss.

J. H. BUFFORD, lithographer, of Boston, Massachusetts, is dead. Mr. Bufford was well known in the paper trade. He was fifty-two years old and confined but two days at his house.

THE Owen Paper Company, of Housatonic, Massachusetts, has been petitioned into insolvency. So also has Mr. Henry D. Cone. The proposition to reorganize did not appear to meet with favor.

THE American Wood Paper Company, of Spring City, Pennsylvania, are not making very rapid strides toward reorganization, but are still working at it. The close money market has no doubt its influence on the work of this company.

THE Sheffield Paper Company, of Saugerties, New York, has shut down their No. 1 paper mill preparatory to making some needed repairs. The purpose is to give the mills a regular overhauling. This company has secured the services of John De'Varences, the veteran papermaker.

THE Old Berkshire Paper Mills at Dalton, Massachusetts, report business very active at the present time, and that it is difficult to keep up with the orders. It is refreshing to hear of one mill which is crowded with orders, when the majority are complaining bitterly of dull business. The old Berkshire mills have always made good honest first-class rag paper, and advertise in THE INLAND PRINTER. This no doubt accounts for their increasing business.

IN the insolvency case of the Owen Paper Company and Henry D. Cone, sixty creditors proved their claims. There was a sharp contest over the election of an assignee, between A. N. Mayo, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who represented \$21,000 of claims, and Sheriff O. L. Wood, who represented the largest number of creditors, but not representing so much in amount. Judge Robinson, by way of compromise, appointed Mr. T. A. Mole, of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, as assignee, which was accepted and all parties satisfied.

At a meeting of the directors of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, at Adams, Massachusetts, held on July 18, the following board was elected: Clerk, W. S. Jenks; Directors, C. C. Jenks, W. S. Jenks and L. L. Brown. Arthur B. Daniels, the head bookkeeper for a number of years, has been appointed treasurer of the company in the place of T. A. Mole, resigned. Mr. Mole has been the treasurer ever since the company's organization, and his genial face will be missed by his many friends with whom he has had many pleasant transactions, in years gone by. His successor, Mr. Daniels, is a very able and

worthy young man, and we wish him success in his new position. Mr. George Barden, the salesman, will continue with the firm.

THE creditors of John Doolan, the failed rag dealer of Springfield, Massachusetts, met on July 19 at the Hotel Warwick. His liabilities (unsecured) was reported \$55,000, and assets \$15,000, besides an equity in his business block and a dwelling house. There were twenty-seven creditors present, representing about \$4,000. George Carter, of Felix Solomon & Co., was elected chairman, and S. M. Hunt, the secretary. Mr. Doolan offered 25 cents cash in settlement, which was agreed to by twenty-three creditors present, four creditors objecting until an investigation of his books had been made. A committee of three, consisting of Thomas Butler, of Boston, Massachusetts, R. C. Bright, of New Haven, Connecticut, and S. M. Hunt, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was appointed to report at an early day.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

WANT of space compels us to hold over until next month the review of many specimens received up to date of going to press.

LEIGHTON BROTHERS, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Collection of samples of really fine work; the composition and presswork being of a high order.

JOHN COOMBES, Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island. Pamphlet, printed in various shades of ink, illustrating the good points of the Island as a summer resort. Composition and presswork fairly good.

H. M. WALL, lithographer, Brooklyn, New York, sends a panel picture formed of a group of the *Gladiolus Childsi*—a magnificent flower. Every line shows the work of a first-class artist, and the printing is excellent, colors being brilliant and shading perfect.

CHARLES HARTMANN, apprentice, with the Democrat Printing and Publishing Company, Monroe, Michigan, submits samples of his work, the composition and presswork of which are first-class, the latter being done on a press which has been "constantly in use for 26½ years." With the exercise of patience and perseverance, Charles will one day take his place in the rank of high-class printers.

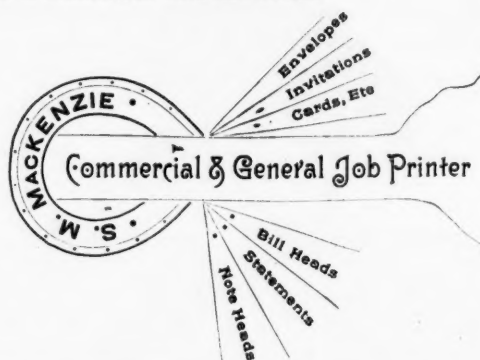
RAYNOR & TAYLOR, Detroit, Michigan, are evidently striving to reach the highest point in the typographic art, as a number of samples of business cards, circulars, letter-heads, etc., surely attest. Among the samples received is an imitation of a *copied* typewritten letter, which, even to the signature, is blurred exactly the same as an ordinary typewritten letter would be after leaving the copying press. It is the closest imitation we have seen produced by a printer.

"HI-O-HI, '94," is the title of a 200-page book issued by the junior class of Oberlin College, Ohio. The book is handsomely printed on heavy enameled paper, and bound in scarlet cloth tied with orange ribbons. The illustrations are from drawings by the pupils. Several fine half-tones of the college buildings and portraits of the faculty adorn the pages of the work, these being produced by the Binner Engraving Company, of Milwaukee and Chicago. Composition and presswork are both good.

THE Souvenir of the fifth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union is the work of the Russell Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. It consists of ninety-six pages and cover, printed on heavy enameled paper. The composition is good, the advertisements being admirably displayed. The presswork is uniform in color throughout, and bears evidence of careful work, the half-tones being especially good and clear. Several colored insets lend brightness to the volume, and the cover, printed in five colors and gold, is nicely designed and artistically printed. A package of general jobwork from the Russell Company, consisting of cards, bill-heads, price lists,

etc., was also received, the general excellence of the work evidencing ability and care in execution.

S. M. MACKENZIE, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, sends the following neat design in rulework, which may be used as a corner card for memo. or letter-head, and would look well worked in connection with tint blocks:



THE World's Fair number of the *Electrotype Journal*, issued by Messrs. A. Zeese & Co., Chicago, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of typography. As an example of fine printing, this issue cannot be surpassed. The principal feature is a display of "Half-tone Columbian Illustrations," a series depicting the most remarkable scenes in the life of Columbus, which are well worthy the attention of all printers in this World's Fair year. A large number of half-tones from finely drawn vignettes, of various sizes, and samples of their well-known calendars for the coming year, make up an issue which printers will surely prize. Several cuts illustrating State and Foreign buildings at the World's Fair, and lithogravure cards and envelope designs are also shown. Messrs. Corbitt & Skidmore, of Chicago, did the presswork, which is very fine.

C. E. SIMMONS, Beloit, Wisconsin. Business card, which is evidently intended to be a specimen of "artistic job printing." It is not much improved by the rules being printed in red ink.

NEW Location—NEW Facilities—NEW Ideas—NEW Departure.

Fine Book, Catalogue, and Colored Work.
ENGRAVING FOR CARDS, INVITATIONS, AND ILLUSTRATION.

—C. E. SIMMONS—
212 School St., Beloit, Wis.
OPPOSITE GOODWIN HOUSE.

* Artistic Job Printing *

Advertising : Cards : and : Novelties.

Enterprise—Superior Work—Low Prices—Promptness—Cash.

The following, though not altogether perfect, more nearly approaches our idea of artistic work. It is the production of Barnum & Pennington, Shelbyville, Illinois, and was attached to a blotter issued by them as a sample of their style of printing:

T. H. THOMPSON. W. A. FULLER.

THOMPSON & FULLER.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Real Estate, Renting, Loans, Etc.

248 Locust Street,
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A HANDY PROOFPRESS.

Our readers will notice this month that the advertisement of G. Edward Osborn & Co., of New Haven, Connecticut, shows a very desirable style of proofpress for use in small offices where an expensive machine is not necessary. Printers having considerable proving to do will find this press far superior to the old planer. It is worth looking into. See page 375.

LATTER-DAY JOURNALISM.

Using stereotype plates in a newspaper doesn't mean the setting of less type, but the turning of all energy to making perfect the local and advertising departments. Everything the most enterprising journal can demand is always ready for use in those perfect plates of the AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION. Fifteen offices bring telegraph news and any other kind of plate matter within a few hours of every paper in the country.

A HANDSOME CATALOGUE.

The Dexter Folder Company, of Fulton, New York, have just gotten out a handsome catalogue of 56 pages, showing cuts of the various machines manufactured by them, and complete descriptions and prices of the various sizes. Aside from its usefulness in describing the excellent machines turned out by this firm, the catalogue is a good specimen of printing, and as such will be welcomed by printers in all parts of the country. We would advise our readers to send for a copy. The cover is one of its most attractive features, and is a most excellent piece of embossed work. It was printed by the Springfield Printing & Binding Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

CLAPP'S "ECONOMY" CABINET CASE.

W. N. Clapp (126 William street, New York), now offers a cabinet cap. case with the time-saving "lay" of his "Economy Series" of cases. It is but half the size of an old "regular," yet, to equal depth, its font capacity is five-sixths as much. It is one-quarter smaller, yet will hold thirty-three per cent larger fonts than a two-third cap. case. Less than a third of it will hold a fifty per cent larger font than the cap. boxes of a two-third "Yankee." Characters most used are together and near the front. Its boxes are marked for all the characters. By its use any office may be greatly condensed and gain money-making conveniences. The advantages of this case and of the "Economy Series" are many and are worth learning. Send for his circulars—they will interest progressive printers.

THIS CASE OF THE CASE (CLAPP'S "ECONOMY" SERIES)

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Earhart & Richardson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, inform us that the time in which the "Color Printer" can be obtained at \$12.50 has been extended to September 15. After that date the price will be advanced to \$15. Copies can be ordered before that date, and delivered thirty to sixty days later if desired. The following letter, received by Mr. Earhart, speaks for itself:

* * * * It seems to me more a monument of art, skill and patience, than a book published for gain. I know it must excel your original intentions, and that when an opportunity occurred where you could improve it, diminished profits were not considered. Praise might go on indefinitely, but I earnestly hope something more tangible may result from your efforts to enlighten the craft.

I inclose an additional five, to bring my subscription somewhere in sight of the commercial value of this masterpiece.

Yours very truly,

B. B. DEARBORN, Seattle, Wash.

No one wishing to secure the standard work on color printing should fail to place an order for it now. After the book is out of print you will certainly regret that you did not purchase a copy. There is yet time to save yourself this mortification.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN CHESS?

If newspaper publishers are not interested in this game, it may be that some of their readers will be. In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement of the St. Louis Chess Plate Company, a concern which furnishes stereotype chess columns every week to circuits of newspapers at a normal cost. This concern will be glad to send you a proofsheets and quote prices. If you think a column of this kind in your paper would prove an attraction, write them. Their address is 2643 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

BROWN & CARVER PAPER CUTTERS.

The business of manufacturing and selling the Brown & Carver paper cutting machines, heretofore conducted by C. R. Carver, 25 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, has been sold and transferred to the Oswego Machine Works, located at Oswego, New York. It has become necessary to do this for the reason that a larger plant was needed for the production of the machines, owing to the increased demand for them. The present high standard of excellence will be maintained, and a number of important improvements added to the machines which will still further increase their efficiency. Note the change in advertisement on another page.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, 128 Duane St., N. Y., and all type useful works ever published for printers. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Also, by same author, "THE JOB PRINTER'S LIST OF PRICES AND ESTIMATE GUIDE," price \$1. Just published.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER can secure a half interest in the nearest printing office in the State of Washington. Located in Seattle—population 60,000—the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest, the terminal of the Great Northern Railroad, and the headquarters for many local railroad and steamboat lines, the best shipping port on Puget Sound, the prospects for splendid returns from money invested in the printing business were never brighter. Office will invoice in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Everything new, point system, electric power, 8th and 4th medium O. S. Gordons; fine run of business; elegant location, low rent; other partner fine pressman. Altogether this is an opportunity difficult to duplicate. Reason for disposing, business requiring immediate attention in New York; \$750 secures half interest. Address "OPPORTUNITY," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A first-class printing office, worth \$1,900, situated in city of 28,000 inhabitants; will sell for \$1,500 cash. Reason for selling, got better thing. Address "C. U.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A modern equipped Michigan office in its own building, running daily and weekly and with large patronage of high grade jobbing business for sale. Samples will be sent to prospective buyers. Owner wishes to retire. Address "RICH," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Job office. A pusher can make money. Office has reputation for doing first-class work at best prices. Fine, newly equipped; 90 fonts job; 50 pounds 6-point; 100 pounds 8-point, 80 pounds 10-point, 50 pounds 12-point Ronaldson body type (point system); 8 by 12 and 10 by 15 Chandler & Price latest improved presses, throw-off; 32-inch Peerless paper cutter; all steam. Invoice, \$1,500; sell cheap. Send for type list. Address "F. A. K.," 125 Champlain street, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Modern equipped job office in lively eastern manufacturing town. Electric power. Three jobbers. Point system. Bargain for cash. Poor health cause of sale. Particulars on request. Address "MASSACHUSETTS," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Republican newspaper and job office, in good, live Nebraska town, of 1,000 population. New outfit. Best of reasons for selling. Address "O. C.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

JOB PRINTER—A strictly temperate, anti-tobacco young man of 20, wants permanent position in job office. Steady and reliable. Nearly six years' experience. Can furnish references as to ability, character, etc., if desired. Can "make up," although is no expert at it—using "dummies" on large forms. Address "MUST BE PERMANENT," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRESSMEN—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to emboss; how to make, use and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping; price 50 cents, postpaid. J. H. SERGEANT, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

PRACTICAL SPECIMENS NO. 3 are now ready. Brighter and better than ever. Price, 25 cents. Stamps if preferred. Address all orders to F. H. McCULLOCH, Austin, Minn. Loose specimens, 10 cents. Send your orders now.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

ROOM SAVED by our new style cabinets and stands. Time savers also. Substantial, handsome. Prices low. Clasp cases if wanted. Specialties built to order. Estimates furnished. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man who has had three years' experience in an office would like a position in a printing office where he could learn job printing. Can give best of recommendations as to character. The West preferred. Address, stating wages, H. O. WACHTER, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—Pressman wants steady situation; is sober and industrious; have had nineteen years' experience on general run of work; is capable of taking charge of pressroom. Address "M. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

THE DOWST SUBSCRIPTION RECORD AND ADVERTISING RECORD AND LEDGER. Superior to anything in the market. For sale by all booksellers and stationers. Sample sheets sent FREE on request. Publishers, E. L. GRANGER & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A few copies of the December, 1891, issue (No. 3 Vol. IX) of THE INLAND PRINTER, if in good condition. Will pay 20 cents apiece for same. Mail or bring to this office. THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED—Position as reporter, or to do local work on weekly. Experienced. Correspondence solicited. Address "F. W. B.," INLAND PRINTER.

\$1,600 Buys the only exclusive job office in an eastern Nebraska town of 13,000; office complete and modern; established five years. A rare chance for a good printer to step into a paying business. Address "CENTRAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

PUBLISHERS.

Do you wish to make your paper more attractive by adding a chess column to it? Send for proofsheet and price of our stereotyped chess columns, furnished weekly to circuits of newspapers at a nominal cost.

ST. LOUIS CHESS PLATE CO.,
2643 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED

All live printers to send for one of my Illustrative Pamphlets describing the Foster Reversible Chase for printing Angular Forms.



PRINTERS

Used on any press, with any chase, in the ordinary way. Saves time, worry and money, and you want one.

H. S. FOSTER, Albany, N. Y., Box 276

ATTENTION! BIG THING!



"I would not part with mine, if I could not get another, for many times what it cost." —H. A. WESTBROOK,
1724 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A book for Printers—113 pages, in colors; 6 x 8 inches oblong. Paper covers, \$1.00; Cloth, \$1.50.

A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass.

..YOU OUGHT TO HAVE AN Elite Rule Bender

It is the only satisfactory Rule Bender. Always handy. Does good work. Never wears out. Price, \$2.00, postpaid. Hints on Rule Bending, 10 cts.

ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION. . . .



Send ten cents for our pamphlet on Imposition, which gives over fifty diagrams for imposing forms. It will help you out some time when you are puzzled as to lay-out of some form. Secure one now and have it ready for use.

INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,
214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



THE DURANT STANDARD COUNTERS

Send for Catalogue to W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.

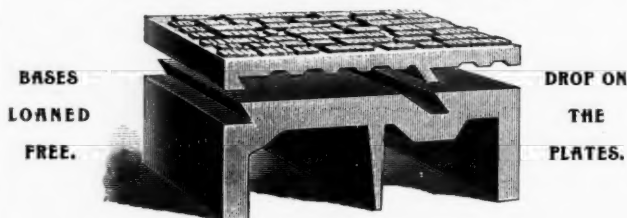


What Would You Think

of a publisher who deliberately omitted from his paper the best matter obtainable? There are such publishers. Do you know one?

"The Best to be had is in A. P. A. Plates."

Can be handled as easily as so much type.



COLUMN RULE LOCKS PLATE SECURELY.

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. CINCINNATI.

BOSTON.	BUFFALO.	DETROIT.	ATLANTA.
PHILADELPHIA.	PITTSBURGH.	ST. PAUL.	DALLAS.
WASHINGTON.	INDIANAPOLIS	OMAHA.	SAN FRANCISCO.



36 A. 6 Point Victoria. \$2.25
 YESTERDAY CAN NEVER COME AGAIN
 ETERNAL STARS SHINE WHEN DARKNESS COMES
 LIFE NOT DATED BY YEARS

7 A. 30 Point Victoria. \$5.00
STATE RISK

12 A. 14 Point Victoria. \$3.25
**PROUD HEARTS ARE
 NEVER FRUITFUL**

28 A. 8 Point Victoria. \$2.50
 SOCRATES AND ARISTOTLE
 * FLOWERS ARE SWEET THOUGHTS *
 HARD ROAD TO WALK

6 A. 42 Point Victoria. \$7.25
*** RUM DIKE ***

5 A. 48 Point Victoria. \$8.50
SHORT ROUTE

6 A. 36 Point Victoria. \$6.75
*** KIND MAID ***

20 A. 10 Point Victoria. \$2.75
 SULPHUR SPRINGS
 SIX PLEASANT EXCURSIONS
 FARE \$25 ONLY

10 A. 18 Point Victoria. \$3.50
**FRAME HOUSES
 VOICE HUSHED**

8 A. 24 Point Victoria. \$4.50
*** THEATRE *
 SEATS THIRTY**

16 A. 12 Point Victoria. \$3.00
 NUMBER SEVEN
 EXCHANGE BANK NOTE
 * RECEIVED *

Manufactured by CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

AMERICAN OLD STYLE

15A,

Pica (12 Point).

\$2.00

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSIONS
EMPOWERED WITH GREAT AUTHORITY
\$1234567890
PURCHASED FOR THE LOBBYISTS

12A,

Great Primer (16 Point).

\$2.25

RAILWAY COMPANY
PASSENGER EXCURSIONS
\$1234567890

10A,

Two-Line Pica (24 Point).

\$2.50

MAGNIFICENT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
123 GORGEOUS COSTUMES 456

8A,

Five-Line Nonpareil (30 Point).

\$2.75

TYPOGRAPHIC 892 CONVENIENCE
PRINTERS REPORTED

6A,

Two-Line Great Primer (36 Point)

\$3.00

GENEROSITY 45 PRODUCERS
GREATER CHANCES

4A,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

\$4.00

HOLIDAY 123 BARGAIN

CAST BY MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

AMERICAN OLD STYLE NO. 3.

12A, 18a,

Great Primer (18 Point).

3.50

10A, 15a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

4.00

DELEGATE MOVING HOMEWARD
American Foundries Building Large House
Honoring American History
\$1234567890

BOSTON RECRUITS
Pittsburg Machine Operator
\$1234567890

8A, 12a,

Six-Line Nonpareil (30 Point).

4.70

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURER PROMOTED
234 Direct Telegraphic Returns 567

6A, 10a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

5.50

EXCHANGE HANDPOWER MACHINE
Agricultural 754 Products

4A, 8a,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

7.00

POWERFUL ENGINE DEvised
Scientific 435 Knowledge

9A, 6a,

Five-Line Pica (60 Point).

10.00

HANDSOME Imposition

CAST BY MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

ELZEVIR FLORETS SERIES

ORIGINATED BY DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY . . 150 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

GROUP A

Complete font, \$1.50. Extra characters, each, 8 cts.



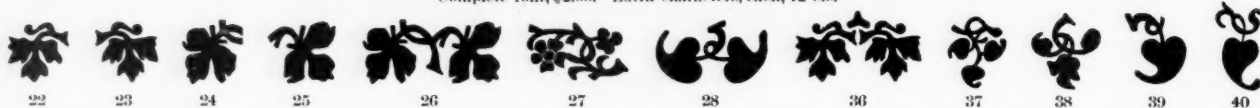
GROUP B

Complete font, \$2.00. Extra characters, each, 10 cts.



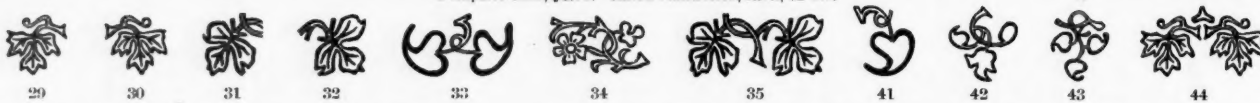
GROUP C

Complete font, \$2.00. Extra characters, each, 12 cts.



GROUP D

Complete font, \$2.00. Extra characters, each, 12 cts.

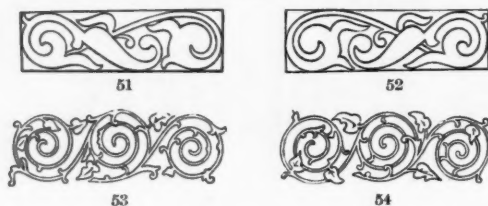


For two colors the following Florets (by numbers) will register accurately, one over the other:—22-29, 23-30, 24-31, 25-32, 26-33, 27-34, 28-35, 36-41, 37-42, 38-43, 39-44

SPECIMENS OF HAPPY THOUGHTS

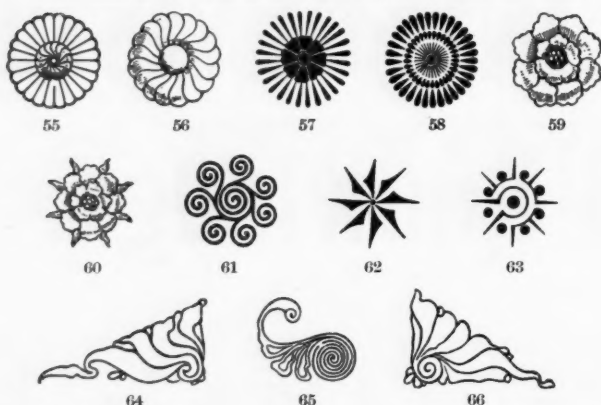
GROUP E

(ELECTROTYPED) Each character, 35 cts., singly.



GROUP F

Each character put up in sets of FOUR, at 40 cts. per set.



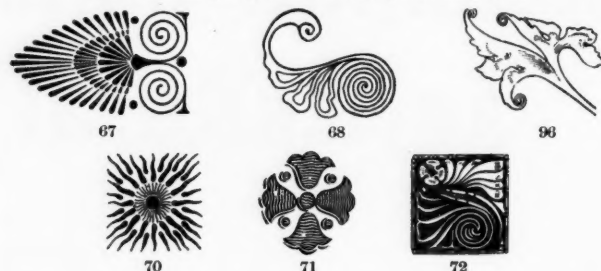
GROUP G

Each character, 40 cts., singly.



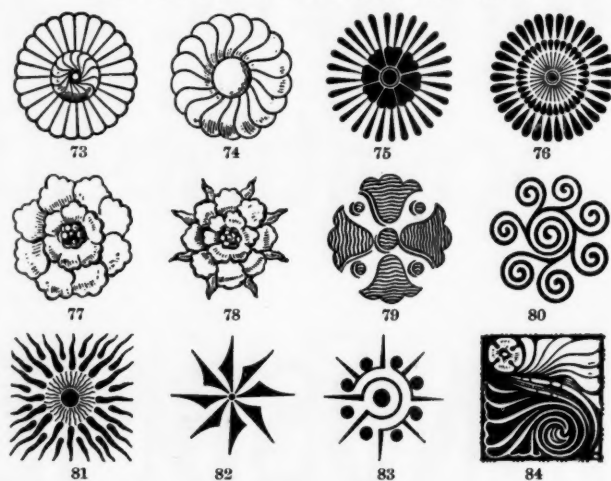
GROUP H

Each character put up in sets of FOUR, at 50 cts. per set.



GROUP K

Each character put up in sets of FOUR, at 50 cts. per set.

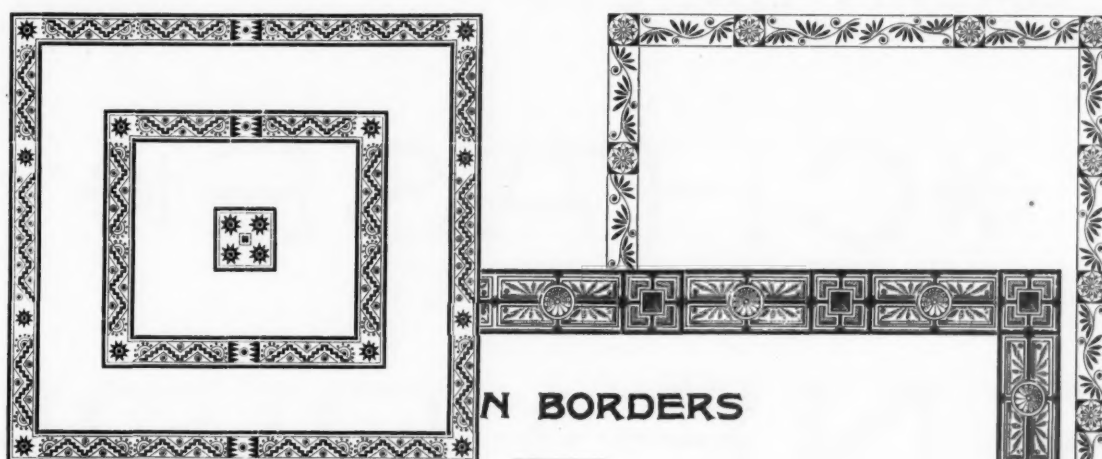
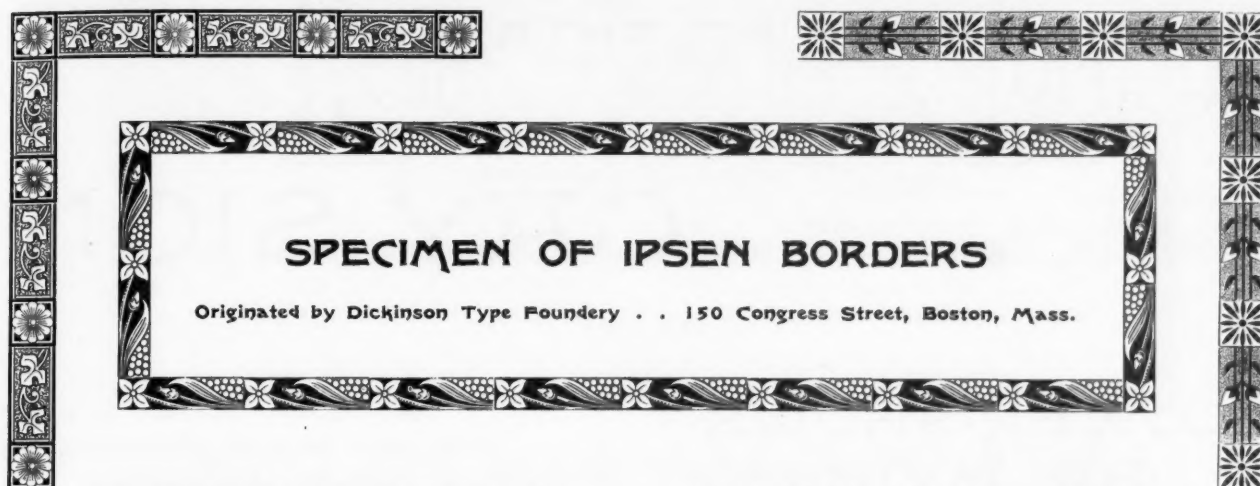


GROUP L

Each character put up in sets of FOUR, at 40 cts. per set.



For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.



18 POINT (*Three Line Nonp*) 130
30 INCHES \$1 50



18 POINT (*Three Line Nonp*) 131
30 INCHES \$1 50



18 POINT (*Three Line Nonp*) 132
30 INCHES \$1 50



18 POINT (*Three Line Nonp*) 133
30 INCHES \$1 50



24 POINT (*Four Line Nonp*) 134
20 INCHES \$1 50



12 POINT (*Two Line Nonp*) 135
36 INCHES \$1 50



12 POINT (*Two Line Nonp*) 136
36 INCHES \$1 50



12 POINT (*Two Line Nonp*) 137
36 INCHES \$1 50





28 A. 6 Point Atlanta. \$2.25
WENT HUNTING TAME DUCKS
THEN GIVING SWELL GAME DINNERS
REMARKS FORBIDDEN

5 A. 30 Point Atlanta. \$5.00
GAY SIGN

8 A. 14 Point Atlanta. \$3.25
FLOWER SHOWS
BALMY BREEZE

20 A. 8 Point Atlanta. \$2.50
AUTOMATIC SWITCH
* BLOCK SYSTEM SIGNALS *
REDUCE DANGER

4 A. 42 Point Atlanta. \$7.25
* CHASE *

4 A. 48 Point Atlanta. \$10.00
FINE * PIPE

4 A. 36 Point Atlanta. \$6.75
* HOMES *

16 A. 10 Point Atlanta. \$2.75
ROYAL + GUARD
SWEET APPLE JUICE
ONE \$8 PIE

8 A. 18 Point Atlanta. \$3.50
SHOE LANE
SOLD TAGS

6 A. 24 Point Atlanta. \$4.50
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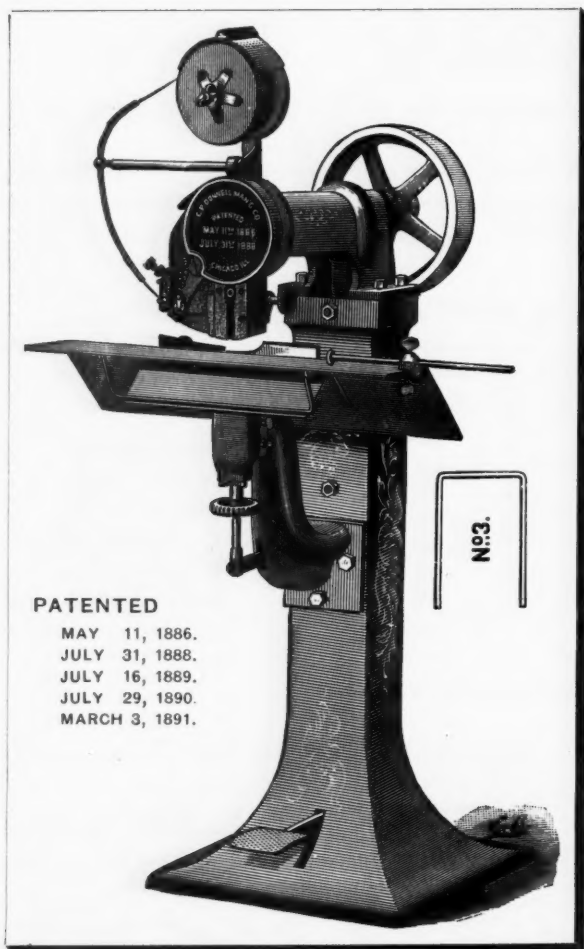
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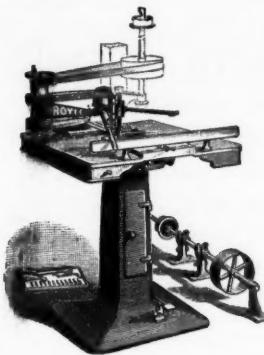


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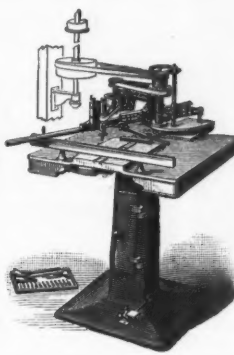
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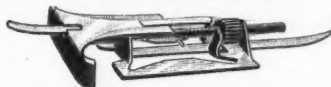
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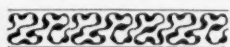
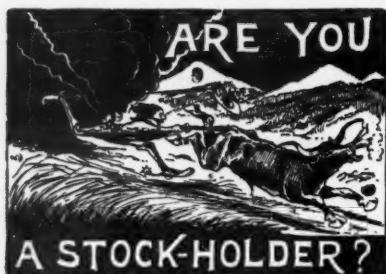
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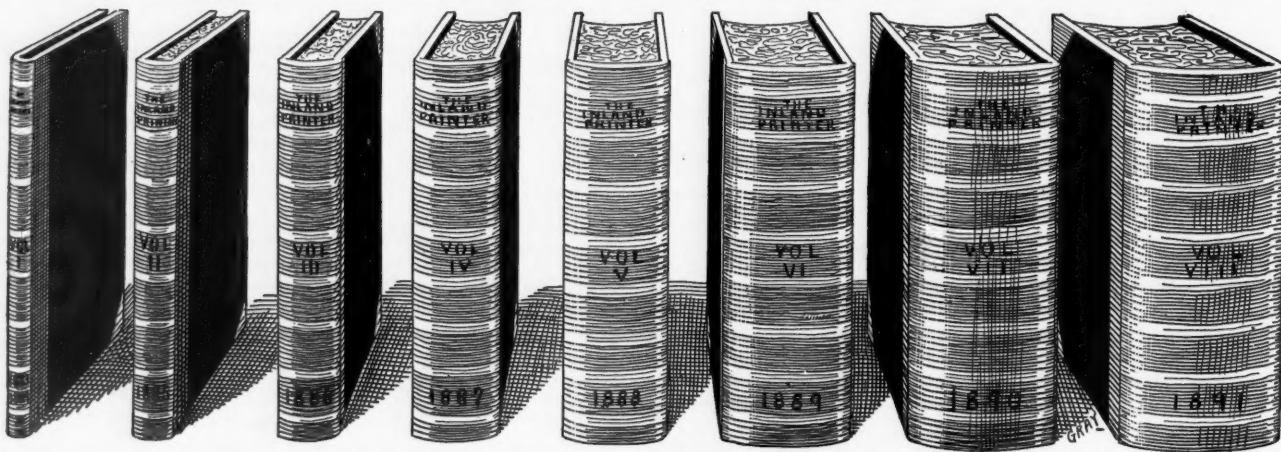
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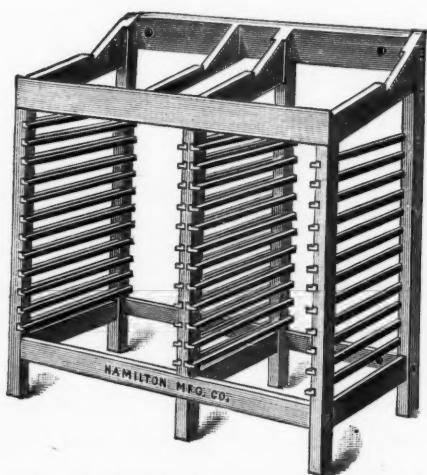
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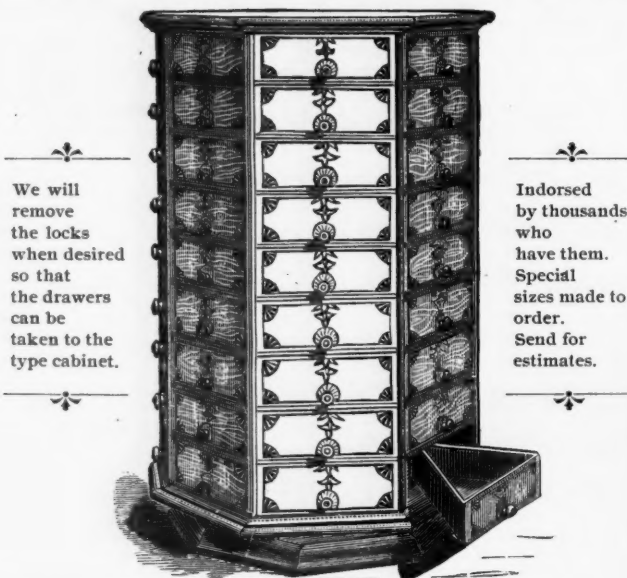
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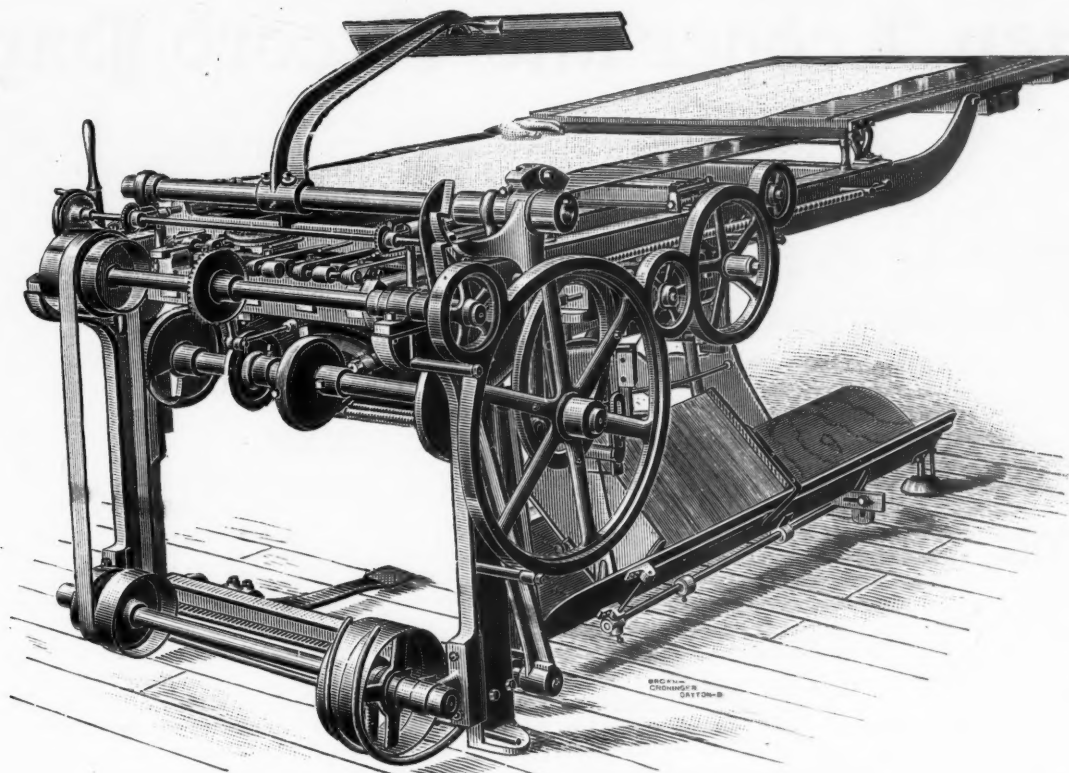
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WM. WHITING, TREASURER.

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, August 10, 1893.

To the Trade:

On September 1, 1893, we will remove the stock formerly carried by F. P. Elliott & Co. to our main store, 119 Monroe Street.

With these large stocks consolidated we can certainly please you in regard to quality and price, and solicit a continuance of your valued orders.

After September 1, please ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE for both stores to BRADNER SMITH & CO., 119 Monroe Street, Chicago.

Yours truly,

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

Proprietors

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE
OF
WATERMARKS.SEND
FOR
SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and re-write without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.



RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.

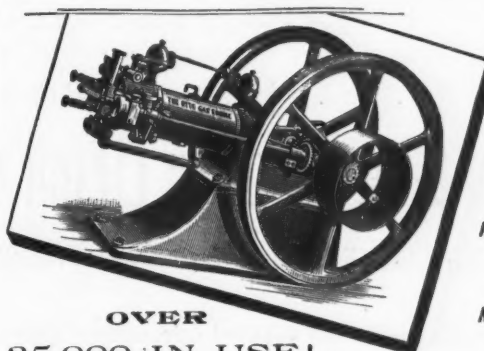


WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanliness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

POWER FROM GAS OR GASOLINE.**THE OTTO GAS ENGINE**

OF TODAY, IS THE RESULT OF OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THIS FIELD.



**CAN BE
USED
EVERY-
WHERE!**

NO BOILER,
NO STEAM,
NO COAL,
NO ASHES,
NO GAUGES,
NO ENGINEER,
NO DANGER.

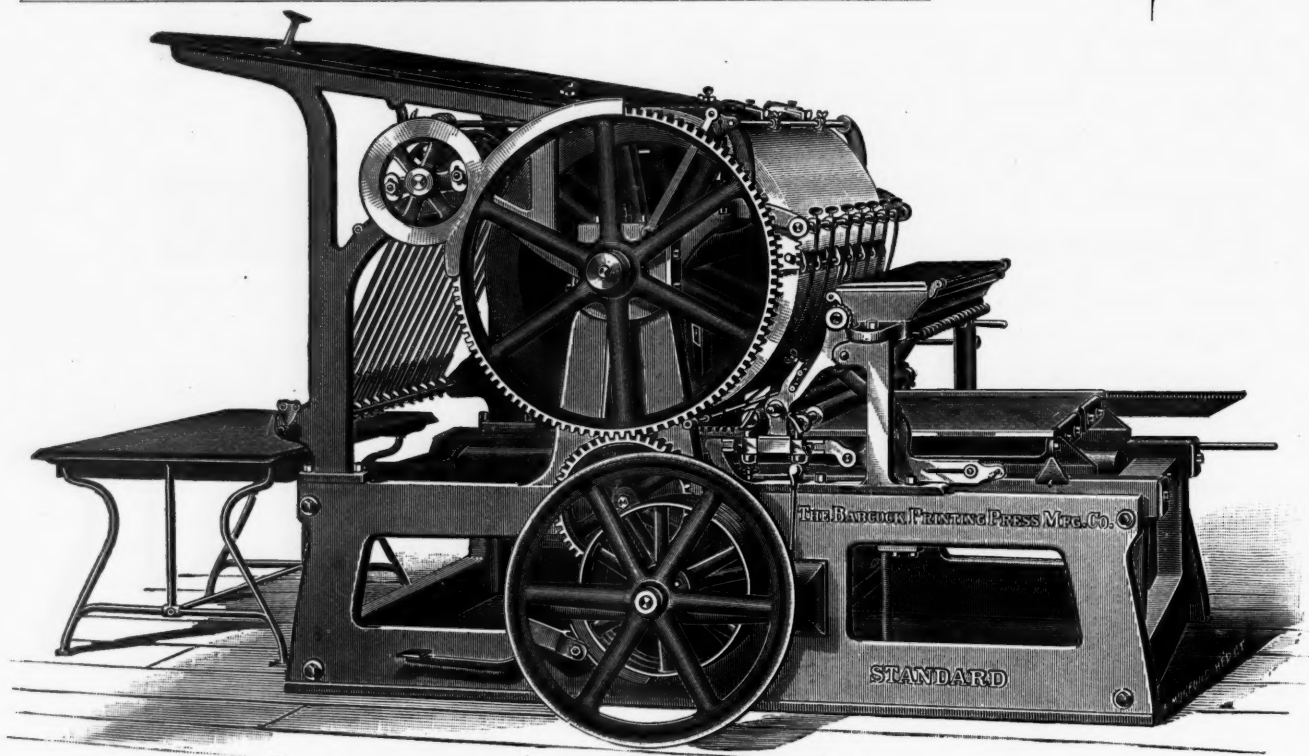
OVER
35,000 IN USE!

SIZES: 1-3 TO 100 HORSE-POWER.

OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,Cor. 33d and Walnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.No. 245 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

"JUST AS GOOD AS THE 'STANDARD'"

A RIVAL PRESS MANUFACTURER, IN WRITING TO A PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER, WINDS UP HIS LETTER WITH THE REMARK THAT HIS MACHINE IS "JUST AS GOOD AS THE 'STANDARD.'" IS NOT THIS AN ADMISSION ON HIS PART THAT THE "STANDARD" PRESS IS THE ACME OF PERFECTION?.....



HUNDREDS OF PRINTERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY ARE USING THESE PRESSES AND WILL TESTIFY AS TO THEIR MERITS.

..... We claim the Babcock "Standard" to be

The Best Two-Roller Drum Cylinder Press on the Market

..... and we can produce evidence that will convince YOU

Send for Catalogue giving full detailed information regarding these Presses to

—♦— SOLD BY ALL —♦—
OUR BRANCH HOUSES.

Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

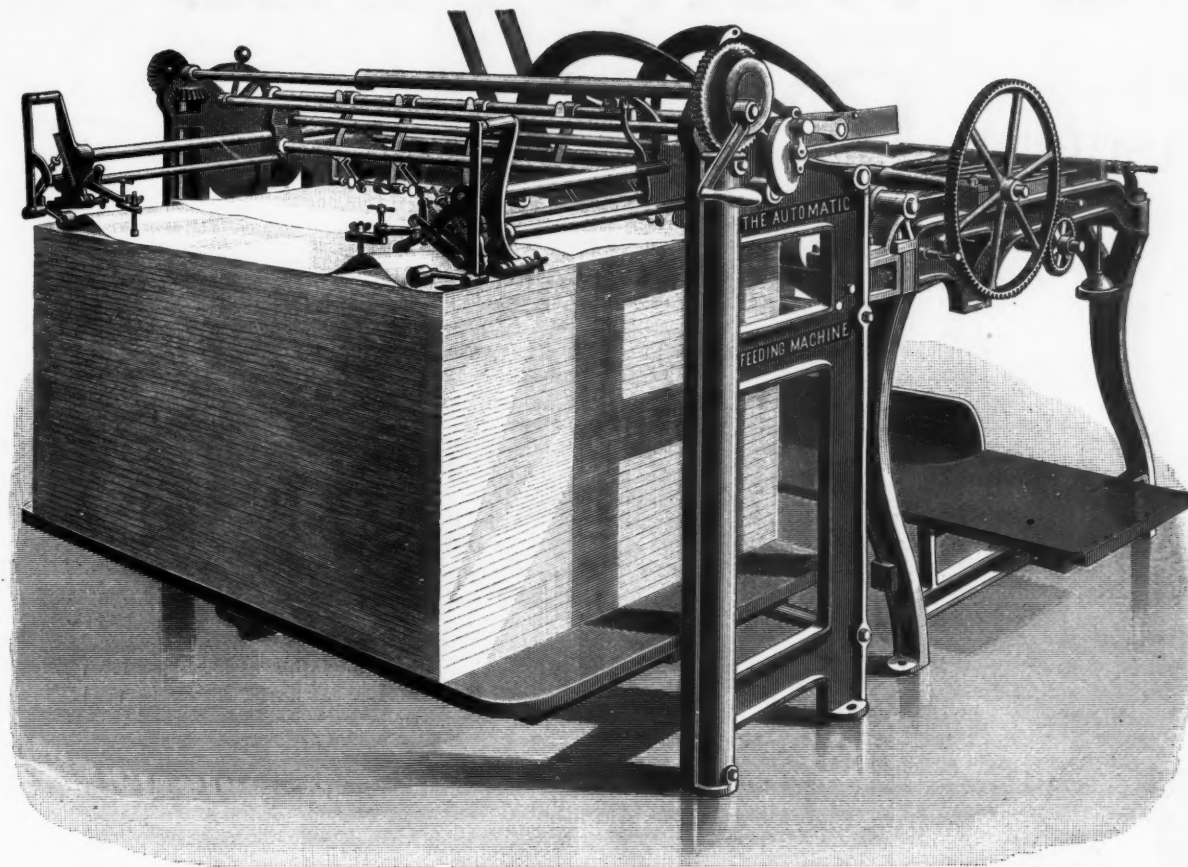
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,

183 to 187 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, Latest Improved BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY



The Automatic Self-Feeding Machine attached to a Chambers Rapid Drop Roller Folding Machine.

An advertisement recently appeared in this journal, with head-lines "ALWAYS AHEAD! SOMETHING NEW!" and a cut showing a folding machine with the Automatic Feeding Machine attached, and the announcement that the machine would fold 40,000 single sections per day.

This combination was first made **over three years ago** through our agency by Chambers Bros. Co., manufacturers of Folding Machines, and D. H. Burrell & Co., manufacturers of the Automatic Self-Feeding Machines, both represented by us.

This combination machine has recently been further advanced to a four-sixteen folder, with a capacity of 80,000 to 100,000 single sections per day. Also, a four-eight folder and paster, capacity 120,000 per day, and a double thirty-two folder with new head slitting device, which removes entirely the wrinkle occasioned by the fourth fold. Capacity 50,000 per day.

Send for our new catalogue containing description of Latest Improved Bookbinders' Machinery.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
The Chambers Book Folding Machines,
The Elliott Thread Stitching Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
The Christie Beveling Machines,
The Automatic Paper Feeding Machines,

The Ellis Roller Backer,
The Ellis Book Trimmer,
The Universal Wire Stitching Machines,
The Seybold Automatic Book Trimmer,
The Seybold Signature Press,

The Seybold Detached Platen Standing Press,
The Seybold Toggle Standing Press,
The Seybold Cutting Machines,
The Lieb Rod Embossers, Inkers and Smashers,
Arch Embossers, Inkers and Smashers,

AND A FULL LINE OF

BOOKBINDERS' AND PRINTERS' MACHINERY

THREAD, WIRE, TAPE, DUPLICATE PARTS, ETC.

28 Reade Street, NEW YORK.

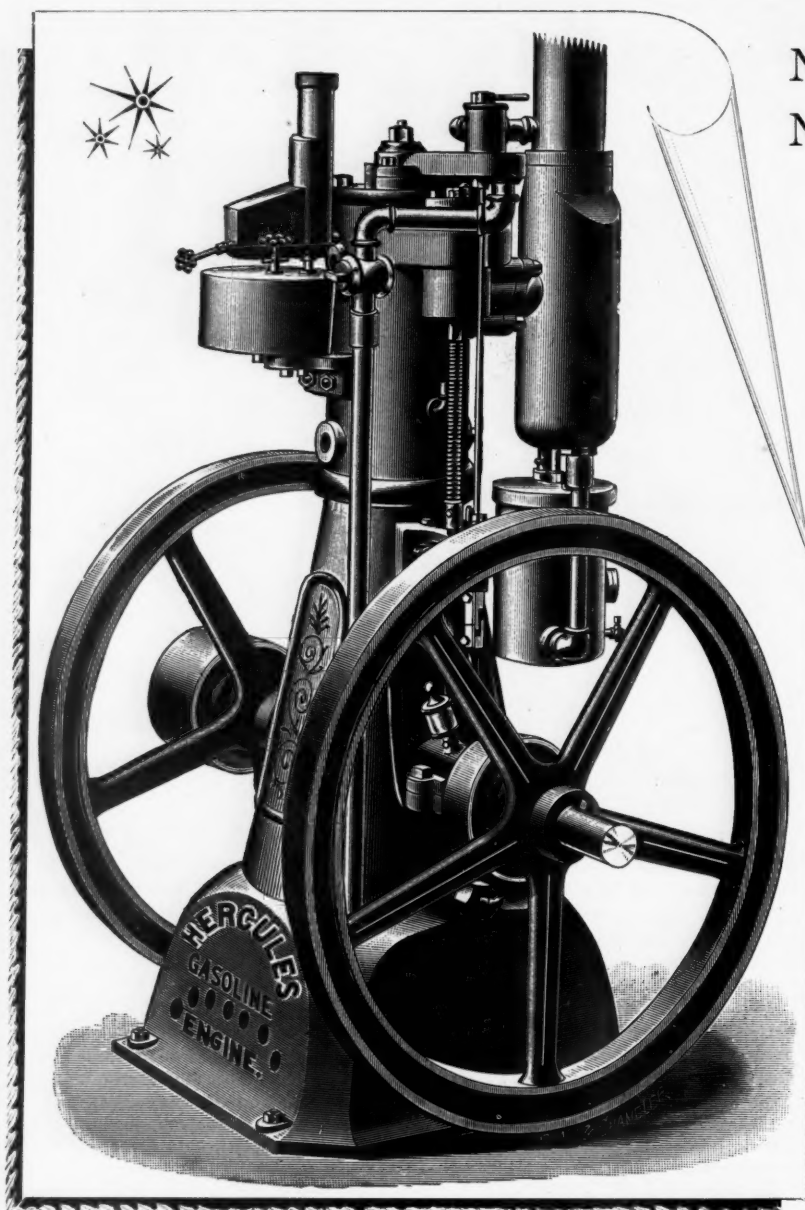
345 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.



GAS AND
GASOLINE

HERCULES ENGINE



No Electric Battery.
No Flame to go out.

A Metal Igniter does
the business.

++++

MADE IN 3 STYLES!

SINGLE VERTICAL,
DOUBLE VERTICAL,
HORIZONTAL.

++++

ANYONE CAN RUN IT!

++++

Every Machine
GUARANTEED.

++++

The **P**RINTERS'
POWER
FOR EXCELLENCE.

++++

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, Prices and Terms to

Marder, Luse & Co. Foundry,

--- TYPE FOUNDERS ---



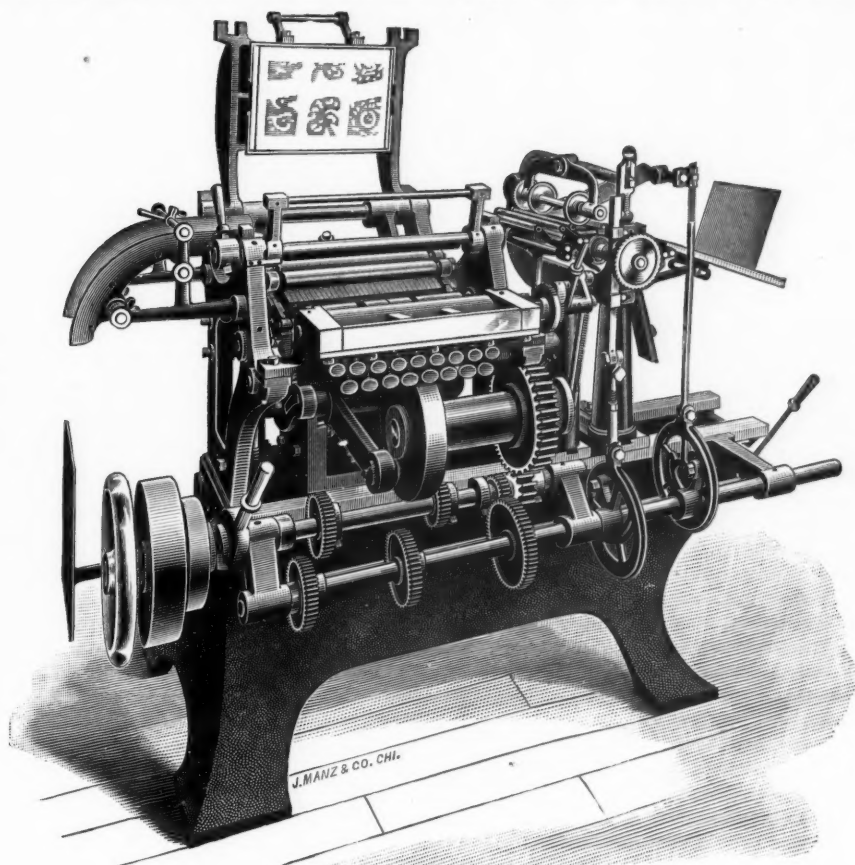
139-141 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

. . Eighth-Medium . .

The North Web-Feeding Job Press

In Machinery Hall, Columbian Exposition (Sec. 32, Col. Q-42).



This press feeds
From a roll
And will make
5,000
Impressions
Per hour

It will print
Any combination
Of from one to
Four colors at
Each impression
And if desired will
Make one, two,
Or three feeds and
Cuts at each
Impression

THE PRESS. The cut shows the regular eighth-medium with the platen thrown back, leaving the form exposed on the bed, and as conveniently accessible for change or correction as if on an imposing stone—this is one of the obvious advantages of this press over all others; in an instant the platen can be thrown back, as shown, and the form either lifted or changed on the bed. In its very short oscillation up and down the bed departs very little from a perfect level, therefore there is no possibility of loose type falling out, and there is no danger from a loose lock-up. As the platen stands when thrown back (as shown in cut) it is easy to overlay or change tympan. When everything is ready the platen is simply brought forward and instantly clamped by the small lever shown.

COLOR WORK. The cut shows the press set for printing **THREE COLORS AT EACH IMPRESSION**, the fountain being divided for three colors. The press prints a form 8 x 12 inches in **ONE** color; 8 x 5½ in **TWO** colors; 8 x 3½ in **THREE** colors; 8 x 2½ in **FOUR** colors. The **DISTRIBUTION** and **REGISTRY** are perfect, as samples of work will show.

TWO OR MORE FORMS. This is the only press in the world which will print in from one to four colors and make, if desired, one, two, or three feeds and cuts to each impression, **WITHOUT THE REMOVAL OR ADDITION OF A SINGLE PART OR APPLIANCE**. If it is desired to print from two or three forms, and thereby gain a printed product two or three times the speed of the press, in **ONE MINUTE** the change can be made so that to each impression the feed and knife will operate either two or three times. Sixteenth-sheet hand-bills can be printed at the rate of **TEN THOUSAND PER HOUR** from two forms.

AUTOMATIC. The press is **AUTOMATIC**. One good boy can easily watch two, or even three, on plain work. The paper runs through to the knife without making the angles and turns made on other web presses, and it is therefore as easy to run the heaviest card-board or straw-board as the thinnest tissue.

SILENT. The press is the most noiseless made—it does not make half the noise made by an eighth Gordon. The action is the most silent and powerful known, working without clank or jar, and at the same time it is regular and rapid.

PAPER AND CARD-BOARD IN ROLLS. Almost every kind of paper and card-board can be obtained in rolls nowadays; **NEWS AND BOOK PAPERS** of different weights, qualities, and tints; **MANILLA PAPERS, BOARDS, AND TAG STOCK; GLAZED PAPERS** of all kinds and colors; **BOX-MAKERS' PAPERS AND BOARDS; ENAMELED OR COATED PAPER** in all colors and weights, and coated on either one or both sides; **GLAZED, ENAMELED, AND COATED COVER PAPERS** of all kinds; **FLAT PAPERS** (for letter, note heads, etc.), in different weights and qualities. **BRISTOL BOARD**, coated and enameled **CARD-BOARDS** in all weights and colors, etc. It is apparent from the foregoing incomplete list of roll stock that the press is not limited to any particular work, but can run practically all job work except envelopes and bill-heads. As a rule, paper in rolls is considerably cheaper than flat.

EASE IN HANDLING. There is no web-feeding press at all like the North Press, and certainly there is none which compares with it for a moment in ease in handling. It is easier to make ready on it than on a Gordon, and it is easier to change forms and make short runs than on a Gordon. A roll of paper can be put in position, a form put on the press, everything made ready, and a run of five hundred made quicker than paper can be cut and the run made on a Gordon.

LABEL WORK. It is the only simple and perfect plain or color label press made.

SMALL JOB OFFICES. The North eighth-medium is pre-eminently the press for small country job offices, as it will enable the smallest country office to print from type and compete with city offices that print on large cylinder presses from many electros.

POWER REQUIRED. There is no press which requires so little power for the work done. One horse-power is sufficient. The press is so perfectly balanced that no fly-wheel is required, and it starts and stops instantly by clutch mechanism.

WEIGHT, SIZE, ETC. The eighth-medium weighs about fifteen hundred pounds, and occupies a floor-space of about 3 x 4 feet.

The eighth-medium is the only size made at present. Price complete, \$750.00.

Monadnock Block . .

NORTH PRESS CO., 262 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Exposition Souvenir



Printed in Machinery Hall, World's Columbian Exposition,

July 4th, 1893,

From a roll on an eighth-medium

North Web-Feeding Press

ALL COLORS AT EACH IMPRESSION.

This press prints from one to four colors at each impression, and will make five thousand impressions per hour.

(Over)

NORTH PRESS CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Exposition Souvenir



Printed in Machinery Hall, World's Columbian Exposition,

July 4th, 1893,

From a roll on an eighth-medium

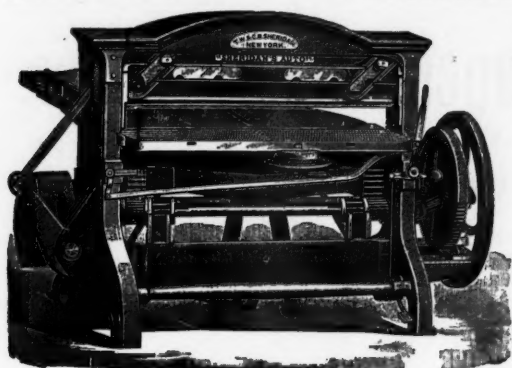
North Web-Feeding Press

ALL COLORS AT EACH IMPRESSION.

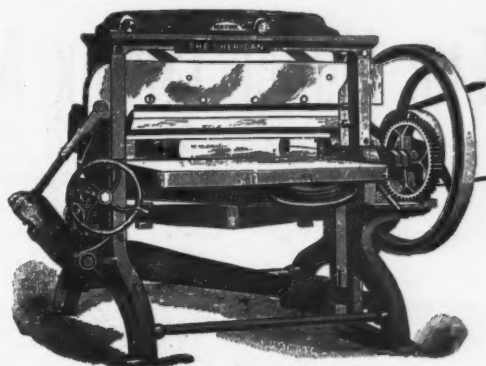
This press prints from one to four colors at each impression, and will make five thousand impressions per hour.

(Over)

NORTH PRESS CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



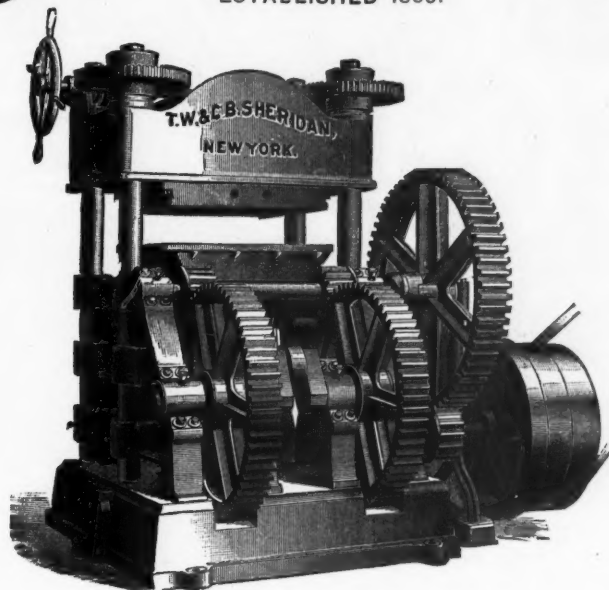
SHERIDAN'S AUTO.



"THE SHERIDAN."

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN

ESTABLISHED 1835.



OFFICES AND SALESROOMS:

25 Centre St. and 2, 4 and 6 Reade St.,
NEW YORK.

413 Dearborn St. and 136 Plymouth Place.
CHICAGO.

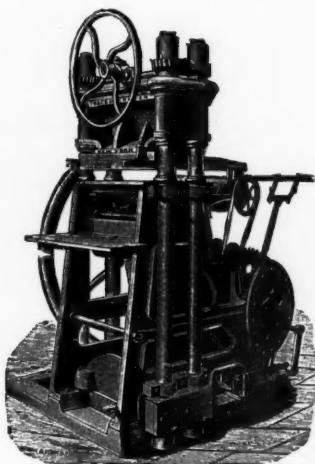
WORKS — CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.

Exhibit, Machinery Hall, World's Columbian Exposition,
Section 34, Columns P and Q 35.

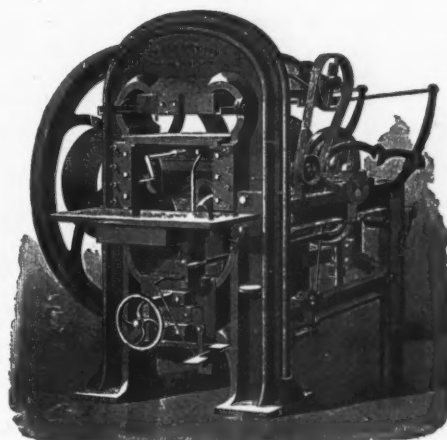
AGENTS FOR THE
THOMPSON WIRE STITCHERS,
BELMONT FOLDING
MACHINES

— AND —

"CHAMPION" AND "DEFIANCE"
NUMBERING MACHINES.



SHERIDAN'S ROD EMBOSSEER.



SHERIDAN'S ARCH EMBOSSEER.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

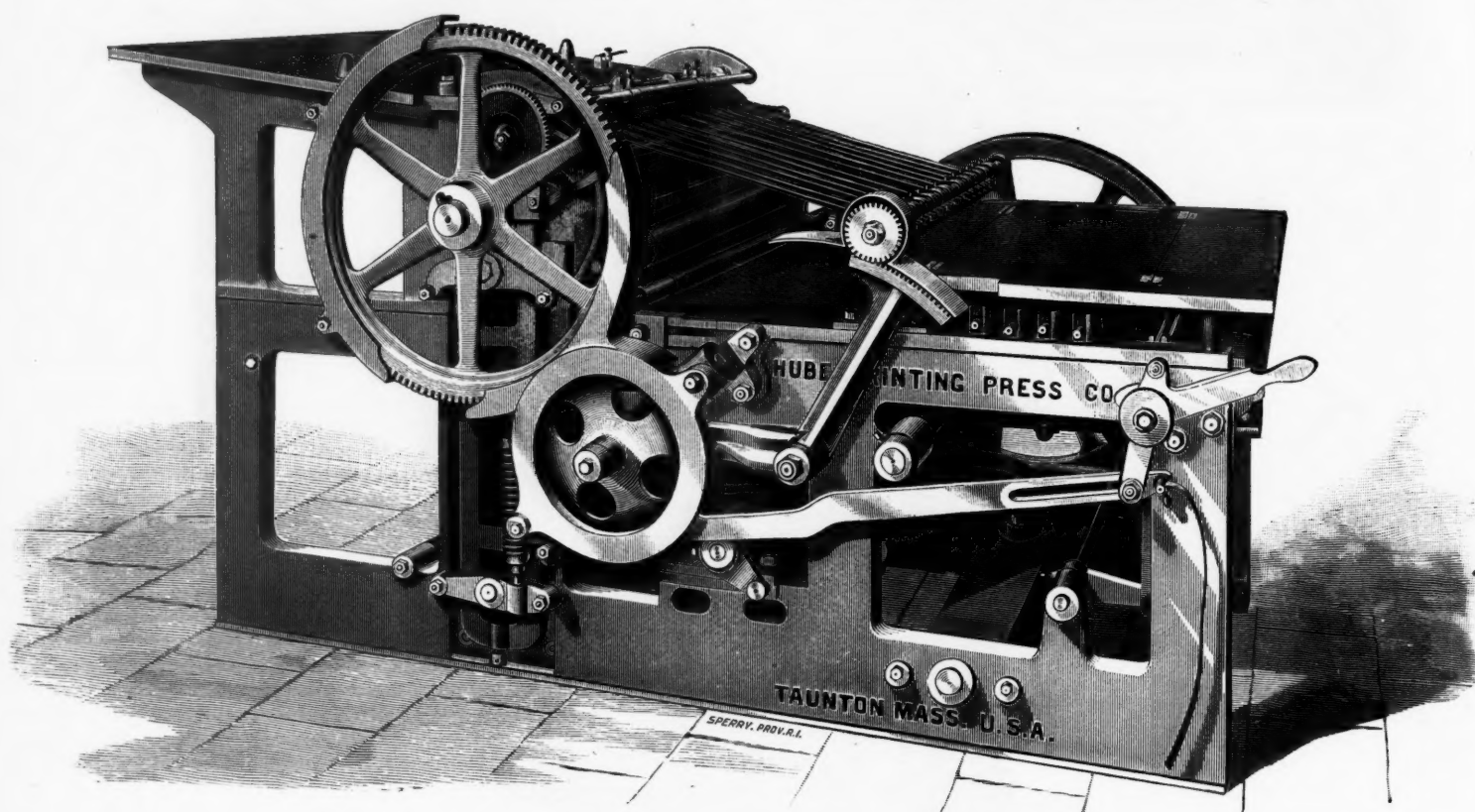
The Huber Crank Movement Super Royal Jobber.

(MOVEMENT PATENTED JULY 22, 1890.)

TWO OR THREE ROLLERS. FOUR TRACKS. BOX FRAME. NO SPRINGS.

Front Delivery, Table Distribution.

Back Delivery, Table or Drum Distribution.



THE bed and cylinder are each driven by a crank, and there are no springs required to help reverse the motion of the bed. There is no lost motion between the bed and cylinder during the printing stroke, and the register is perfect at all speeds. The impression is sharp and solid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree. The distributing and form rollers are of wrought-iron pipe, with steel journals welded in. The distribution is exceptionally fine. The cylinder never comes to a full stop when the press is in operation, but keeps moving slowly when the bed is reversing, until the speed of the bed is equal, when it increases in unison with the bed. The sheet is taken by the grippers when the cylinder is moving slowly—an important point in favor of perfect register.

Having no complicated cam or stop motions to get out of order or limit the speed of the press, we guarantee every machine to print twenty-two hundred sheets per hour, when properly fed, in perfect register and without jar or extra wear.

The cylinder can be tripped at the will of the feeder, and up to the moment when the sheet is taken by the grippers. The bed is supported under the line of impression by four large rollers, journaled in stands which are fastened to a rigid box-stay that cannot spring or give in the least degree. The side-frames are of the box pattern, also, and every part of the machine is constructed with an eye to great strength and durability. The sheets are delivered in front of the cylinder, clean side to the fly, which is positive and noiseless in its action.

We unhesitatingly pronounce this press the most simple, complete and serviceable, of its size, ever introduced, and invite the closest inspection and comparison.

SIZES.				DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED.				
	Rollers covering entire form.	Bed inside bearers.	Matter.	Length over all.	Width over all.	Height over all.	Weight boxed.	Speed.
FRONT DELIVERY .	2	26 x 36 in.	23 x 32 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 2 in.	About 4 tons.	1,200 to 2,200
FRONT DELIVERY .	3	26 x 36 in.	19 x 32 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 2 in.	About 4 tons.	1,200 to 2,200
BACK DELIVERY .	2	26 x 36 in.	23 x 32 in.	10 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 2 in.	About 4 tons.	1,200 to 2,200
BACK DELIVERY .	3	26 x 36 in.	19 x 32 in.	10 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 2 in.	About 4 tons.	1,200 to 2,200

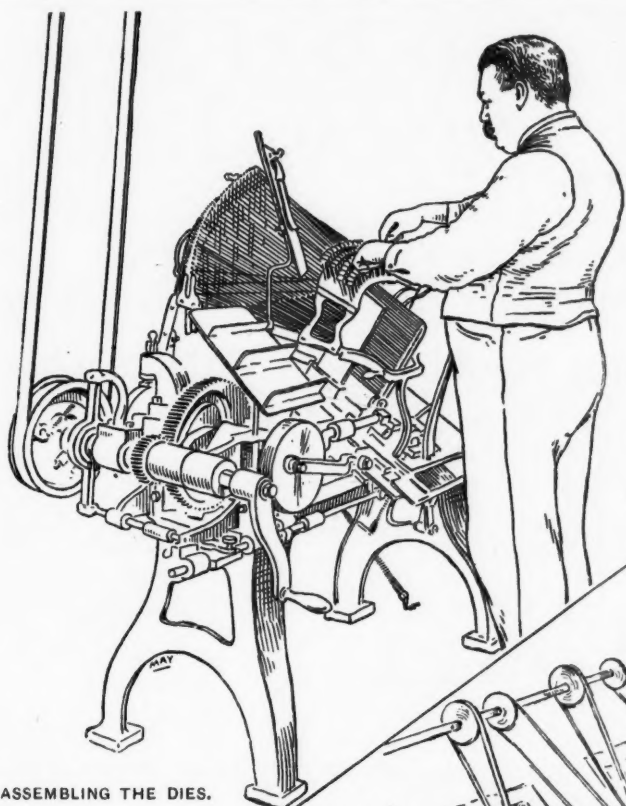
We furnish with Press—Countershaft, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Two Sets of Roller Stocks, Wrenches, Boxes and Shipping.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

59 ANN ST. AND 17 TO 23 ROSE ST., NEW YORK.

No. 256 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager.



ASSEMBLING THE DIES.

The Rogers * * Typograph

OFFICES AT

Detroit,
Mich.

A MACHINE WHICH

Will save you money.

Is simple, durable, economical,
rapid, reliable.

Is free from gas and lead fumes.

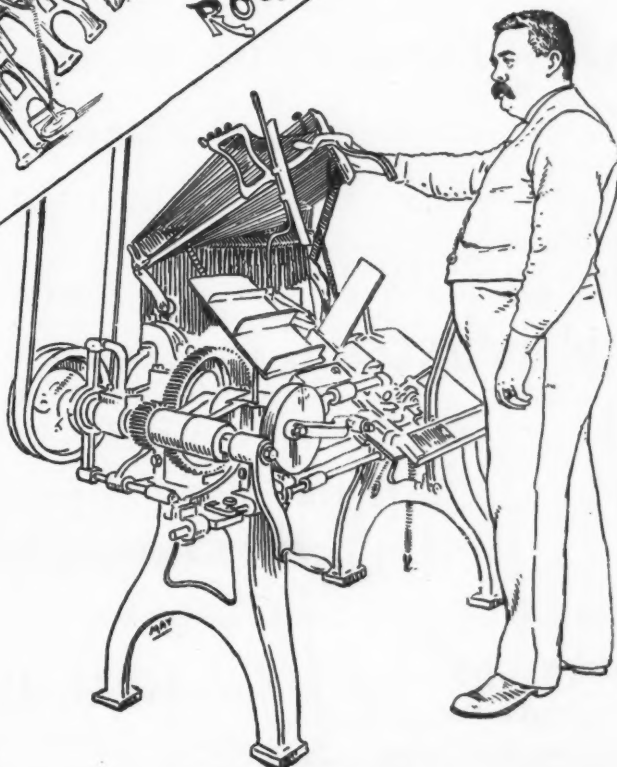
Does not require mechanics to watch it.

It has speed possibilities dependent only on
the ability of the operator.

Will take care of you, and not you take
care of it.

Do not figure on speed, but on economy.
We guarantee economy.

Send for circulars.



DISTRIBUTING THE DIES.

ADVERTISING.....

Is the silent drummer that tells the public what you want them to know—about your business—about what you have to sell.

THE BEST advertisement is the one that appeals to the eye—is conspicuous—no printed description can be as attractive as a nicely executed picture.

THE BUSINESS MAN who cannot use pictures in his advertising—has nothing to sell.

AN INTELLIGENT use of pictures pertaining to a business is as necessary—to draw trade—as the salesman behind the counter is—to sell the goods.

AN INVESTIGATION of the methods of the largest—and shrewdest—of national and local advertisers, will convince anyone that illustrated advertising needs no champion.

OUR BUSINESS is to make pictures—for letter-press printing—any kind of pictures—for any line of business—“Our Illustrator” has full particulars. Send stamp for a copy.

ENGRAVERS

by all methods, and

ELECTROTYPERS 

GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO.,

175-177 S. Clark St., Chicago.

The Leading Printing Ink

Manufacturers

IN THE United States today

ARE

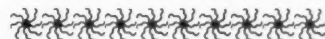


Fred'k H. Levey Co.

New York.

Why?

Because the finest work in this country is done with their Ink. _____



IS BETTER WORK KNOWN THAN IS SHOWN BY

The Century Magazine,

Harper's Magazine,

Scribner's Magazine,

Cosmopolitan Magazine,

St. Nicholas Magazine,

Illustrated American,

Ladies' Home Journal,

Californian.

ALL of the above use our Ink ONLY for one reason — that it is the BEST they can buy.

Fred'k H. Levey Co.

59 Beekman St., New York.

FRED'K H. LEVEY, PRESIDENT.
CHAS. E. NEWTON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

REED & GOODMAN, San Francisco, Cal., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.

On receipt of \$1.00, we will send, expressage prepaid to any part of the United States, one pound can of our celebrated "Insurance Policy" Ink.



A wise buyer gets the best .
obtainable for his money, and
the INKS manufactured by

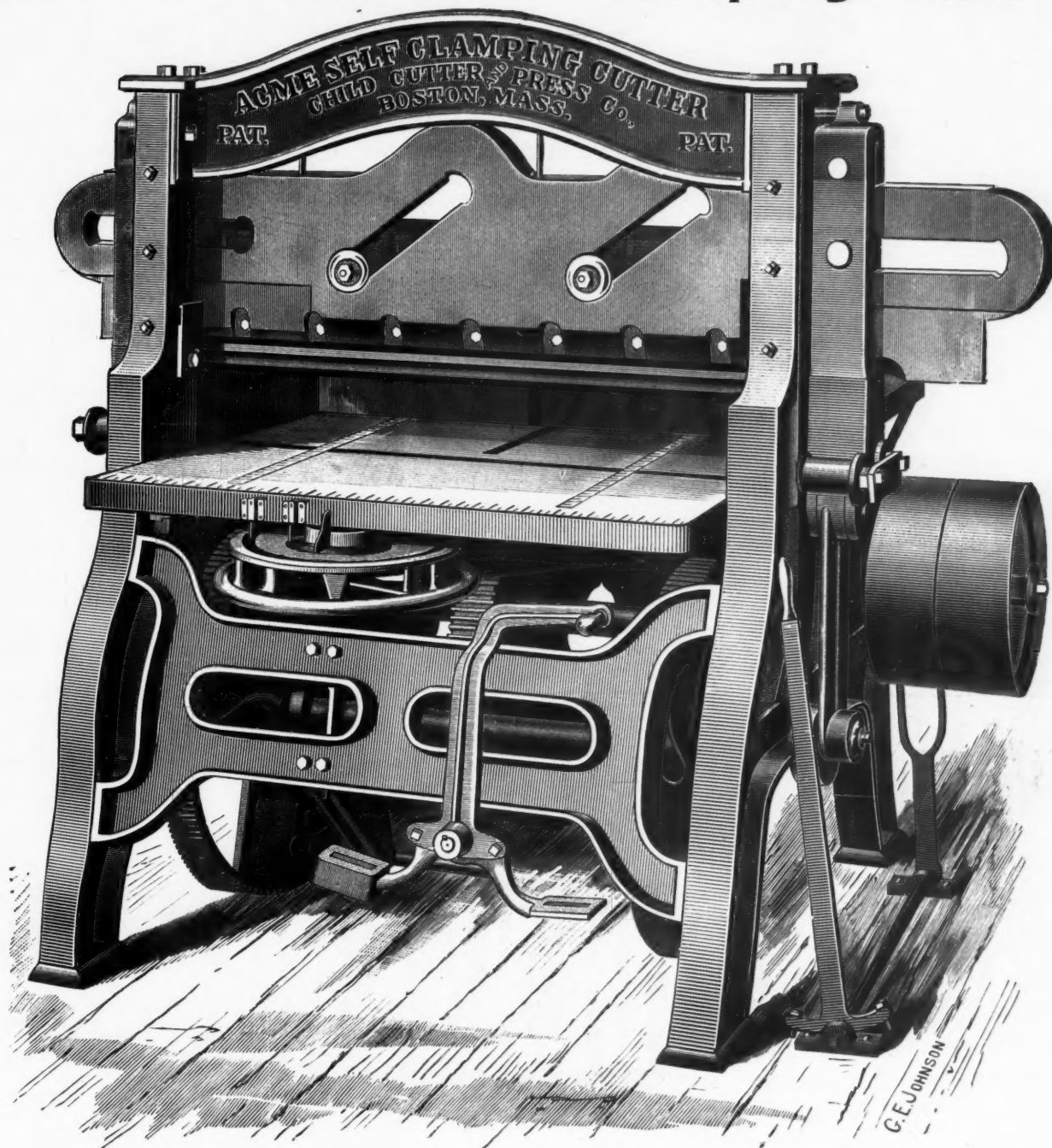
THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.
GINGINNATI,

have no equal either for general
or special work.

A postal card will secure specimens of half-tone work printed with
H. D. Book Ink that cannot be excelled.

CHICAGO: 347 Dearborn Street.

Our 62-inch Self-Clamping Gutter



Designed especially for HEAVY and FAST work.

POWERFUL + ACCURATE + CONVENIENT

Warranted to give PERFECT SATISFACTION.

This and other styles of Acme Cutters on exhibition at the World's Fair—Machinery Hall Annex, Sec. 34.

Montague & Fuller,
AGENTS,

345 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO.

28 Reade St.,
NEW YORK.

Child Acme Cutter and Press Co.,

64 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.
But when you get through experimenting,
come back, as everybody does, to the old
reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS COMPANY,
29 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK.
106 PEARL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WORLD'S FAIR Announcement

.....

IN advocating the sale of any kind
of machinery, no fairer proposi-
tion can be made than that of inviting
an actual comparison with competing
machines.

The World's Columbian Exposi-
tion offers just this opportunity.

We have seven machines in actual operation (no
two alike), among them one of our

Rapid Marginal Double Sixteen Book Folding Machines.

In this machine we register the sheets by an

Automatic Electrical Attachment.

DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

MACHINERY HALL ANNEX, Column S. 41.



As every other "leading" machine will be repre-
sented, we extend a most cordial invitation to those
interested to avail themselves of this opportunity
of making a careful investigation and comparison
with these machines.

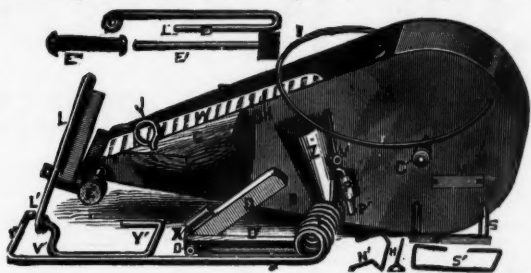
Our new '93 Catalogue is just out. We will be
pleased to send you one upon request.

.....BRANCHES.....

New York : 49 Wall Street.
Boston : 149 Congress Street, Room 10.
Chicago : Columbian Exposition, until October 31.
San Francisco : Palmer & Rey, 405 Sansome Street.
London, England : 21 Cheapside, E. C.

DEXTER FOLDER CO.,

Factory and Main Office, FULTON, N. Y.

Dick's Seventh Mailer.

With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.

OVER 8,000 NOW IN USE. PRICE, \$20.25, WITHOUT ROYALTY.

Address, **REV. ROBERT DICK ESTATE, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Designing and Building

... OF SPECIAL ...

MACHINERY

FOR

Printers, Binders, Electrotipers.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

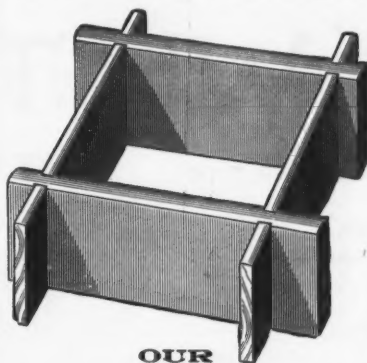
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JAMES ROWE,

GENERAL MACHINIST,

148-154 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.



Strong Slat Cases.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

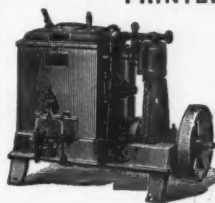
The Cut shows the
LOCK IN THE SLATS.
Send for a Catalogue.

OUR

WOOD TYPE || **HEBER WELLS,**
IS CUT—NOT PRESSED. || 8 SPRUCE STREET,
NEW YORK.

"Your Devil can Run It!"

PRINTERS, JUST WHAT YOU NEED.



The SHIPMAN



**AUTOMATIC
STEAM ENGINE.**

1, 2, 4, 6, 8 HORSE-POWER.

BURNS PETROLEUM, KEROSENE, ETC.

Costs Little to Buy, Less to Run, and Nothing to Keep.

— ANYONE CAN RUN IT —

Write for catalogue and full particulars,

The SHIPMAN ENGINE CO., 201 Summer St., BOSTON, MASS.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE "GEM"

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

PRICE \$175.00.

**THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE
MARKET FOR THE MONEY.**

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**PRINTERS', BOOKBINDERS'
AND PAPER MAKERS'**

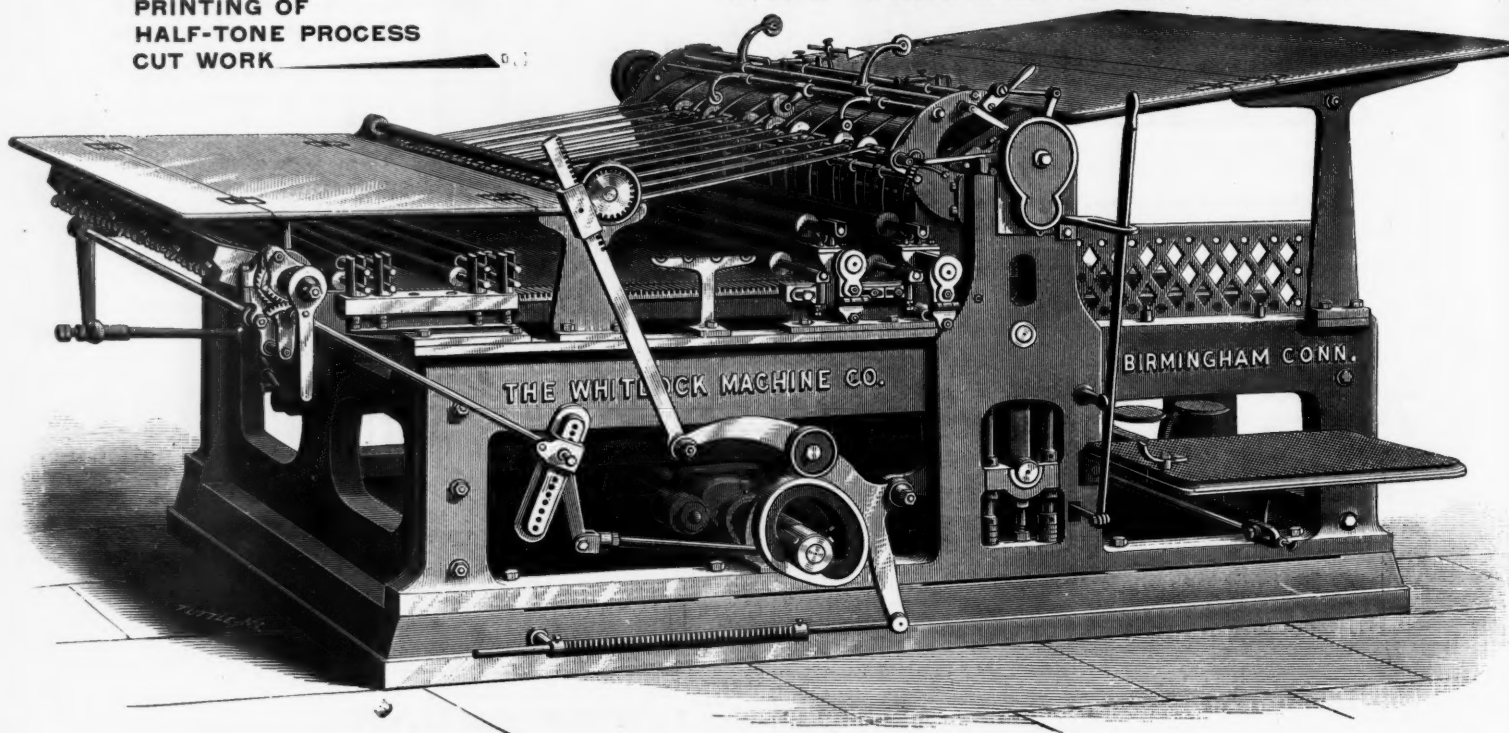
MACHINERY.

SEND FOR PRICES. © **BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, G** **GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,** 183 TO 187 MONROE ST., **CHICAGO.**

The "1893" **WHITLOCK** Four Roller. Front Delivery.

PERFECTED **• TWO-REVOLUTION • PRESS •**

DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
PRINTING OF
HALF-TONE PROCESS
CUT WORK



*Our claims of superiority of our machines over all others for the
printing of fine work are based on the following points:*



RIGIDITY OF IMPRESSION ▲ The journals, hubs and impression surface of the cylinder are stronger and heavier than on any other machine. The type bed, and the great iron girder directly underneath the point of impression, are heavier than on any other machine by five hundred pounds.

Hence, the impression on our Presses IS MORE RIGID THAN ON ANY OTHER.

MAKE-READY ▲ The method of finishing the bed and cylinder so they are PERFECTLY TRUE is peculiar to machines of our make only.
It lessens the make-ready by TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

DISTRIBUTION ▲ The liberal, readily-adjustable ink supply; the TIPPING FOUNTAIN, which conquers the obstinacy of short inks and lays them on the fountain roller with exact evenness, and permits the use of the ink to the last drop; the vibrating rollers on top of the form-roller vibrators MAKE GRAY SHEETS IMPOSSIBLE.

The distributing apparatus on these Presses IS UNAPPROACHABLE.

SPEED ▲ These facts being so, the WHITLOCK can readily be guaranteed to do the finest work in QUICKER time, in the best manner, and at the least expense—and it is so GUARANTEED.

BE CONVINCED!

Times Building,
New York.

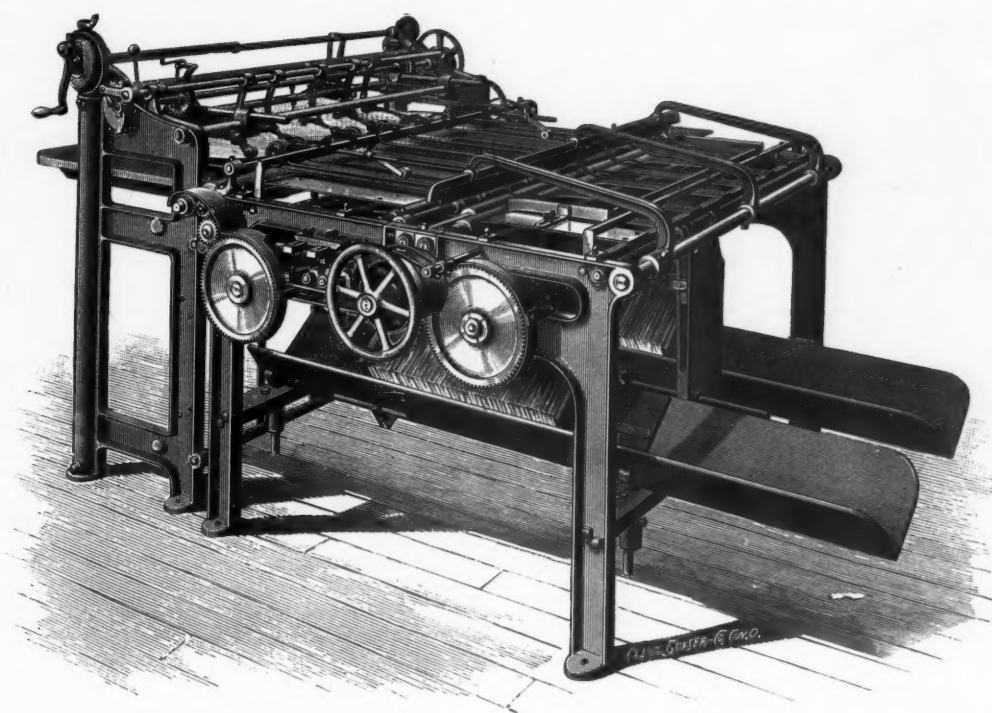
THE WHITLOCK MACHINE COMPANY
Birmingham, Conn.

147 High St.
Boston, Mass.

Always Ahead! _____



SOMETHING
NEW!



The above machine is a Double Sixteen Automatic Feed Book Folder
It will fold 40,000 single sections per day.



Write for particulars to the

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.



We want to do
Direct Business,
for Actual Cash,
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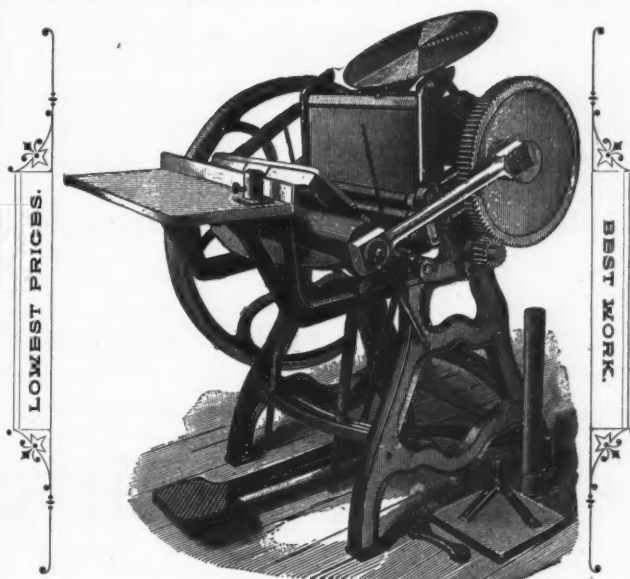
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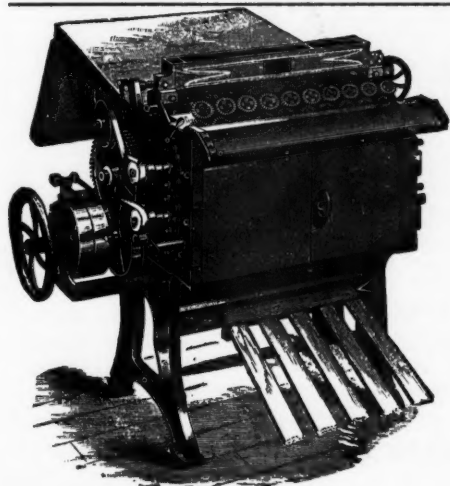
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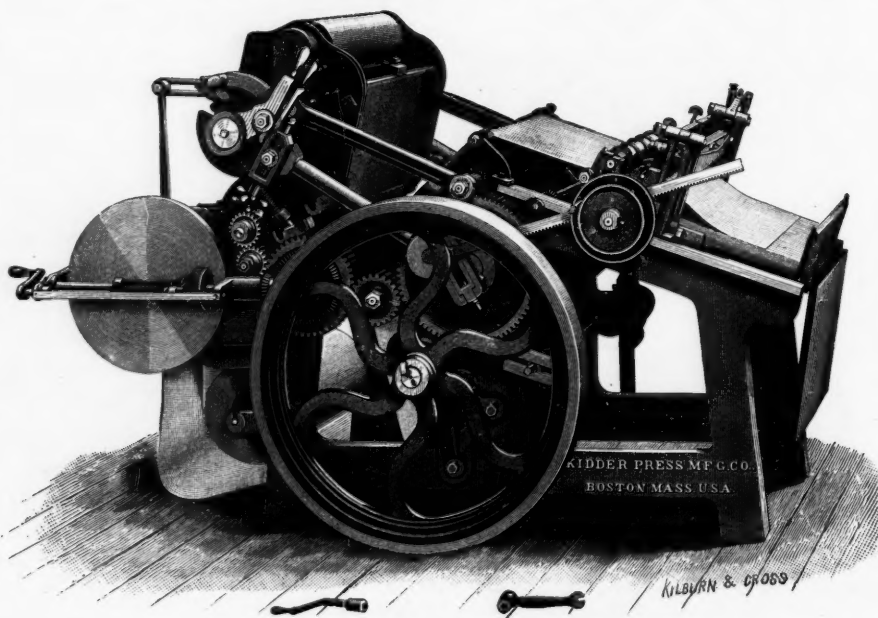
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